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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LV.—NO. 202. MONDAY, JULY 20, 1896—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

DEAD IN BARN RUINS.

Three Bodies Taken from the Street Car House Wreck.

ONE MORE MAY BE FOUND

Bertram Fulford Last Seen Hemmed In by Flame.

NAMES OF FIRE'S VICTIMS.

Their Lives Lost in Brave Efforts to Save Property.

BOWEN TALKS OF REBUILDING.

Three men lost their lives in the burning of the street car barns at Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue, as was told exclusively in an extra edition of THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning.

The Dead.

CROSBY, FRANK, No. 104 Thirty-ninth street; 22 years old, single; towboy.
ELWELL, WILLIAM L., No. 4018 Cottage Grove avenue; 36 years old, single; driver.
MARTIN, PATRICK, No. 5458 Ingleside avenue; conductor, married, 32 years old, and father of one child.

There is no doubt felt that another body is buried in the ruins, that of Bertram Fulford, No. 183 Thirty-ninth street. He was a horseshoer, 31 years old, and had a wife and three children. When last seen at the fire he was in the stable cutting the halters of the horses and driving them out. Slight attempt was made yesterday to discover his remains, the workmen busying themselves in getting the débris off from the twenty-seven horses which burned in spite of the heroic efforts of employés and citizens.

Recovering the Bodies.

Crosby's body was found just behind the first tramway and a little north of the point where one of the cars had been pushed into the ditch. The remains of Martin and Elwell were found not far apart, just east of the stables and close to the south wall. Beyond a doubt all were engaged in trying to save the company's property, when a fearful death overtook them.

It was at first thought that one of the dead was Conductor George Bowles, but Bowles made his appearance at the temporary office of the line shortly before noon yesterday. An ill-defined rumor had three other men missing late yesterday afternoon, but the officers of the company said all had reported except those whose names are given above.

Identifying the Dead.

The sun was already reddening the eastern sky when Crosby's charred remains were discovered. This was the first time the possibility had been suggested that any one had perished. Within an hour the other two bodies had been found.

Later in the day searching parties of conductors and gripmen went over the ground carefully and found articles that served to identify the bodies. Near where Elwell had been taken out were found his silver watch, his badge, numbered 78, a five-cent piece, and a one-cent piece; also the steel shank of one shoe and portions of the coat and vest he had worn. The body was fearfully burned. Elwell was a member of Landmark Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

His parents live in Crete, Ill. They were notified of his death by wire yesterday.

The firemen said Elwell was on top of the sleepers of the second floor, and that this proved he must have gone aloft to get out winter cars by means of the two elevators connected with the rear tramway.

Conductor Martin's Sad Fate.

Martin's remains were charred beyond recognition. Near where they were taken out were found his badge, No. 70, 55 cents, a watch, a tie pin, and a bunch of keys. A door key in the bunch was identified by William Martin, an uncle of the conductor, who had been searching for him through the night. The key was then taken to the missing man's home and was found to fit the lock.

Martin was one of the most popular men on the Cottage Grove avenue line. He had been a conductor three years. He had been married two years and his widow and an infant son survive him. His comrades recalled yesterday that he had just been promised a vacation and was looking forward to spending the first half of August with his family in St. Louis, where they are visiting. He left considerable property, being reputed to have been better off financially than any other employé of the line. He was insured to the amount of $500 in the Chicago City Railway Company Employés' Mutual Aid Association and in other amounts in several other beneficiary organizations.

Perhaps, if one death was sadder than another, the saddest was that of Crosby, the young and popular tow boy, whose duty was to get the cars out and in the barns. He was the sole support of his mother and widowed sister, Mrs. Ruth E. Rowe.

Bertram Fulford Missing.

Bert Fulford had not been in the employment of the company since 1893, when he was a gripman for a few months. He was a horseshoer and worked with his brother Edward at the latter's shop in Cottage Grove avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. He was expecting another and better position yesterday. His prospective employer called late in the afternoon at Edward Fulford's home, No. 183 Thirty-ninth street, to ask why Bert had not called.

Fulford was well known to all the street railway employés who make their headquarters at Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue, and spent a good deal of his time in their company. When the fire broke out he hurried over with William Fleming, a personal friend. When Fleming last saw him, about 8:30 o'clock, he was in the stable, cutting the halters of the horses and driving them out.

"I saw it was getting dangerous and called to Bert to follow me out," said Fleming. "I ran through the door into the alley and thought Bert went out some other way. A moment later the roof fell in. I thought nothing of Bert's absence until this morning, believing he had been lost in the crowd."

Fulford failed to return home yesterday and his brother reported the matter to the police. He was out of money and had no cause, it was stated, to leave home. His wife and three children have been staying with her father at Morristown, near Indianapolis, recently. Fulford has been definitely given up by his friends and acquaintances. No one has seen him since Fleming ran for his life, and it is believed his remains will be found in the middle of the stables.

Employes Are Indignant.

Employés of the company, when seen away from the vicinity of the temporary office of the company, No. 3831 Cottage Grove avenue, expressed indignation at their having been sent into a death trap by Barn Supt. W. H. Keys. The conductors and gripmen were for the most part wholly unacquainted with the method of getting out cars and with the barns themselves, except at the front end, where the loop is situated.

According to their report they were never [illegible]ed to go farther than the first tram-

([illegible]ed on fifth page.)

MYSTERY SHROUDS STOLEN TRESSES.

Detectives Fail to Secure Clews to the Two Men Who Clipped Off Miss Jackson's Braids.

The West Side police force could not fathom yesterday the mystery shrouding the loss of Miss Jackson's chestnut hair, which was snipped off, she alleges, by two well-dressed men who called at her home with a pair of scissors on Saturday.

Detectives Brown and Marpool from the West Lake Street Station called at the Jackson flat, No. 947 West Harrison street, several times during the day and made every endeavor to get at the bottom of the situation. They took repeated descriptions of the alleged hair clippers, heard over for the third time how it was done, and then inquired into the young woman's love affairs, with the hope of finding some motive for such an outrage.

In getting the names of possible culprits the detectives were entirely unsuccessful. Miss Jackson admitted she had had affairs of the heart. Some had developed miffs. One or two young men, she said, had promised little vengeances, but she would not think of laying the dastardly act at the door of any of her acquaintances.

"I will not divulge the name of a single friend in connection with this misfortune," the girl said to the police, with spirit. "I do not accuse them, and I will not consent to obtruding their names into the matter."

Miss Jackson is a dashing girl of 20 years and beautiful. Two days ago she possessed handsome braids of hair reaching to her belt.

It is now cropped off within three inches of her head.

At noon on Saturday, she says, two strangers entered the flat, bound and gagged her and deliberately removed her braids with a pair of scissors. One then put the tresses in his pocket, and after inspecting the premises, all the time demeaning themselves courteously and talking pleasantly, they took their departure. Her little brother discovered the girl and cut her bonds half an hour later.

"I consider this indignity cruel and cowardly," said Miss Jackson. "Of all things I detest a short-haired woman. I would not have joined their ranks for the world. The two men who perpetrated the joke or crime ought to know what I think of them—they are cowards—and a score of my friends have called today to say they would enjoy thrashing them."

SCREW DRIVERS TO OPEN THE PEWS.

Father Orth's Recalcitrant Parishioners Take Unique Means of Attending Service at Buffalo Grove.

The Rev. Father Mathias Orth preached to a handful of his parishioners in St. Mary's Church at Buffalo Grove yesterday, but, acting out the boycott declared against the priest, three-fourths of the congregation remained at home.

Acting upon the pace set by Farmer Brehm a week ago a number of the members whose pews had been boarded up carried screwdrivers to divine service yesterday and admitted their families to their accustomed seats by first removing the barrier. These then went through their devotions as unconcerned as if these strange proceedings were customary.

Groups of men and boys gathered under the trees in the little churchyard and discussed the situation. The farmers who built the chapel and have worshiped there for forty years declare it is theirs and the priest is the usurper. They say he must leave before winter or they will take vengeance on him personally.

"I have been in this community nearly a half century," said one churchman, whose form is one of the best in the community. "For forty-five years I enjoyed the consolation of my religion and for five years, since Father Orth has been among us, I have lost most of the joy once obtained from my church, and have felt at times the whole parish was in the clutches of the devil. The pastor will have to get out or we will send him out."

Despite these declarations Father Orth holds his equanimity and declares he has no notion of leaving. There is a rumor, however, that the reverend father takes the precaution to keep a bodyguard in his house over night. The neighbors say the footprints of George Link, President of the congregation, who is one of the priest's upholders, are found in the road every morning at daybreak, and they take this to mean he spends the night in the priest's house and goes home before the hamlet is stirring.

WEATHER MAN SAYS HE'S NO PLUMBER

Adds That if He Were He would Stop the Leak in the Clouds in Short Order.

The weather man wants it distinctly understood that he is a weather man, and not a plumber. He says that if he was a plumber he would at once repair that leak in the clouds and stop the depressing drip of water on Chicago. But as he is only a weather man he can merely stay up in his tower and tell the people when to carry umbrellas and when to take hammocks to a picnic.

The weather yesterday was even gloomier than it was on Saturday. The rain fell at intervals during the day. Sometimes it fell in a weary drizzle, and at other times it came down in sheets. People didn't go far from the friendly shelter of their own roofs. Excursion trains with bedraggled banners waited an hour or two in the morning at the depots, and then backed disconsolately to a side track and the engines returned to the round-house, while discomfited Committees of Arrangements told each other how big crowds they would have had if only it hadn't rained.

In Lincoln Park the wheel men and women were numerous during the afternoon, and at Washington Park wheel riders of both sexes appeared in great numbers. Garfield Park and the boulevards north and south were lined with wheelmen and carriages, but the absence of pedestrians was noticeable the same as in other parks.

In spite of the wet weather in Chicago only three-fourths of an inch of water has fallen in thirty-six hours. It has been a rather dry wet spell. In Kansas City, however, plenty of moisture has fallen. In thirty-six hours there has been almost six inches of rainfall. At Springfield the downpour for the same length of time amounted to almost two and one-half inches.

The forecast for today is not encouraging. There is still a low barometer in the West and the probabilities are that the unsettled condition of the weather will continue today and possibly longer.

ANOTHER "SHORT" MAN IN LIMBO.

George Murphy, Who Is Fully Identified, Said to Be Clever in Escaping Convictions for Crime.

The Chicago avenue police have captured another "short man" in the person of George Murphy.

On the night of July 11 three men entered the saloon of John McHale, Erie and Market streets, held up the proprietor, and robbed the cash drawer of $40. Sergt. Sauer was shot the same night.

Murphy was caught in the drag net thrown out by the police. Yesterday he was identified by McHale as the short man of the party. Daniel Vedder, who was arrested with Murphy, could not be identified.

Murphy and Vedder have been arrested time and again for all sorts of crime. The police say it has been impossible to convict Murphy. They assert he has influential friends around the Criminal Court Building who always get him out of trouble. He has been held to the Criminal Court a dozen times, but has never been convicted.

SLATER ON EARTH AGAIN.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE CASE SOLVED AFTER A YEAR'S WAIT.

Former Traveling Man for Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Supposed to Be Dead, Reappears in Chicago—Seeks Newspaper Accounts of His Own Death and of Several Identifications of Bodies as Being His—To Rejoin His Wife.

W. F. Slater, a "mystery," formerly employed by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., arrived in Chicago last night after one year's absence. He is the man who on July 26, 1895, got down on his luck and left his wife and baby with the intention of committing suicide, but who, his courage failing him, courted death by swinging a twenty-pound sledge hammer in the oil fields of West Virginia. He got his arm broken in seven places and enlisted as a Cuban volunteer, but was not allowed to land on the soil of the Pearl of the Antilles. As a last resort he went to Coney Island. However, his constitution was tough, and even this did not kill him. Neither did he find a refuge there from the assaults of conscience, and he wrote home to his wife. His return trip is the result.

Slater is 31 years old. At the time of his disappearance he was in good health, sober, and industrious. He had never had domestic trouble of any kind.

His Accounts Were Correct.

When last seen prior to his departure for parts unknown he was at the Atheron Hotel in Oshkosh. When thereafter inquiries were set on foot Albert Lohke, the hotel clerk who last saw him, said he paid his bill and ordered his baggage sent to the Northwestern depot. Lohke said Slater was not drinking and that he did not appear to be excited. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. reclaimed Slater's baggage and had his accounts exhaustively examined. They were found correct in every detail.

At a loss to understand what had become of him, the firm employed private detectives to search for him. The police took a hand and dragged the lake and the Chicago River for the body under the supposition he had committed suicide. Five or six times friends identified floaters as the missing man's body. Slater was long since given up for dead.

Here is his own story: "A year and a half before I got a position with Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., in April, 1895, I was employed as salesman for the Opaque Window Shade company of West Pullman. I made a failure of it and had to call on my father, County Judge Slater of Holyoke, Colo., for assistance to get my family to Chicago. He was himself financially embarrassed and helped me under protest. I vowed then I would never call on him again.

Concluded to Vanish.

"No concern ever treated an employé better than Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. treated me, but my sales did not satisfy me, and I became discouraged and made up my mind I was going to lose my position. I was making only about $15 a week and had nothing saved up. I came to the conclusion I was never going to be able to make a decent living for my wife and baby and that they would be better off without me, as I knew her relatives and my father would not allow her to suffer.

"On July 26 I settled my hotel bill and started for Chicago with $1 in my pocket. I came here on a mileage book and slept at the Grace Hotel. The next day I passed by the office and watched the boys at work. That night I walked to my home at Flournoy and Leavitt streets and stood some time watching my wife and baby through the window. Then I took the Baltimore and Ohio for Wheeling, W. Va. I arrived there as flat as when I started.

"At Wheeling I met an oil man who offered me a job. I had never done manual labor, but I accepted a position as tool dresser, or blacksmith, at $4 a day. I had already given up thoughts of suicide and made up my mind to work and send my wife the stake, but never to return. I lifted a twenty-pound sledge twenty-four days and then got wound around the shaft of the 'bull wheel' and got my arm broken in several places. The physician said I would die if the arm was not cut off.

"Then I will not have it amputated," I said, decisively.

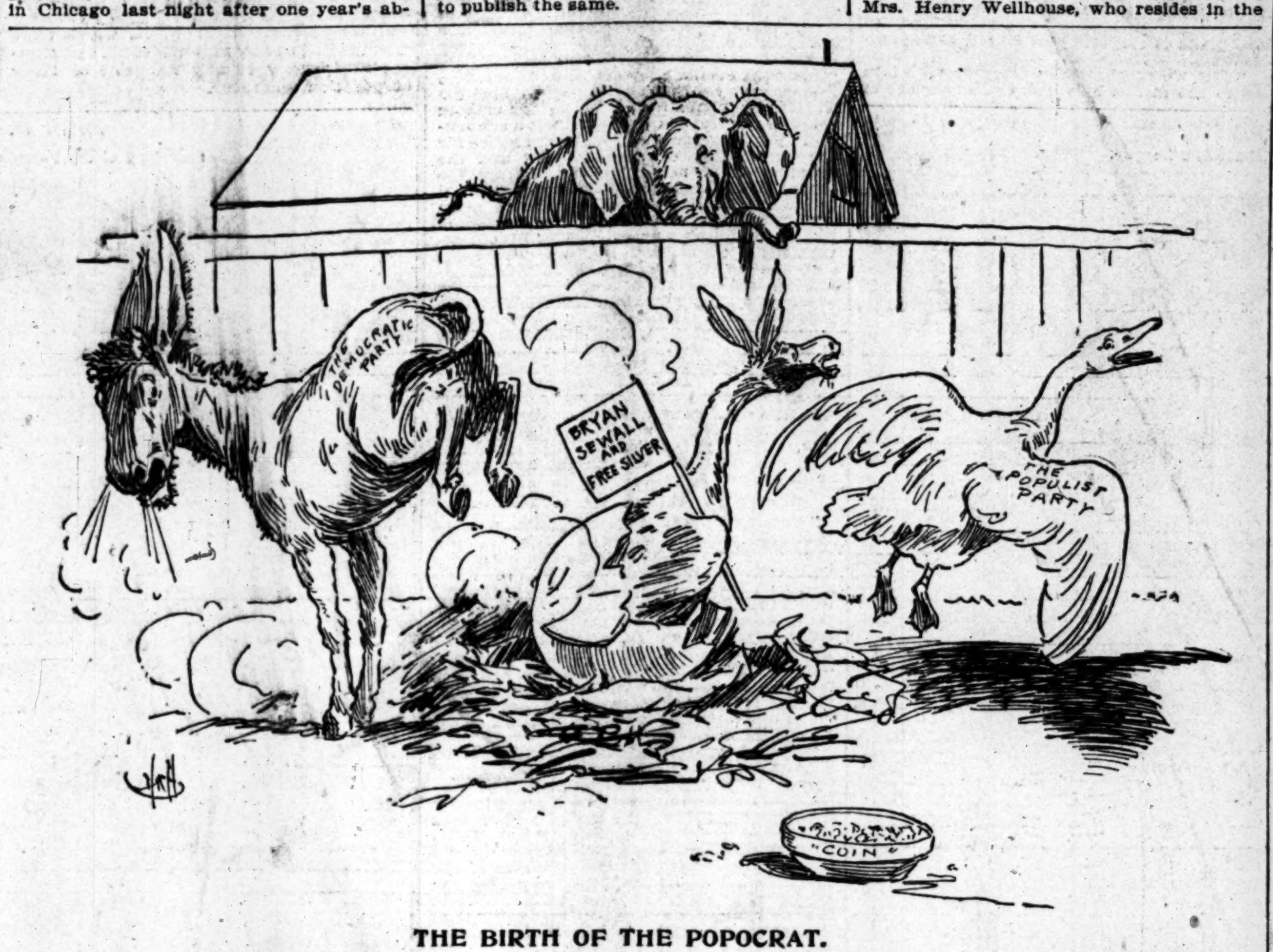
To Join the Insurgents.

"However, I lived and had to get my arm broken and reset in Pittsburg, so as to recover use of it. I next tried selling laundry soap; didn't know the business and lost the job. After being penniless several weeks in Philadelphia I joined the Cuban insurgents and sailed for Cuba on a vessel that has since succeeded in making a landing, and whose name I am not privileged to reveal. We sighted Cuba, but were driven off and landed at Tampa, Fla. From there I made my way to New York, and began portering at $8 a week.

"On May 30 I went to Coney Island and did everything there from slinging beer to steering people to the Irish Village in the Midway, until I could stand it no longer. My conscience would never let up on me. I had to know whether my wife and child and my father were still alive. I wrote to my wife two weeks ago. She sent the letter to father and he wrote to a fellow Odd-Fellow in New York to hunt for me on the island. He recognized me by birth marks on my hands and gave me a letter from father.

"Then he put me on a train for Chicago. I'll be with my wife tomorrow, but she doesn't know I am coming."

Slater added he had no thought of coming home until he got his father's letter. He is looking now for obituary matter published about a year ago relative to himself. He desires the unique experience of reading it.



THE BIRTH OF THE POPOCRAT.

ECKELS DARES JAQUITH TO PUBLISH IT.

Says Silver Views Had Nothing to Do with Jaquith's Resignation and Wants His Letter Published.

Boston, Mass., July 19.—[Special.]—The Journal received the following special this evening from Washington:

"Controller Eckels has read the statement of Mr. Jaquith with regard to his resignation from the Presidency of the Hancock National Bank. He said to the Journal correspondent:

"'I have no desire to carry on a controversy with Mr. Jaquith. The letter written by me to the directors shows why I deemed it wise that he should resign the Presidency of the bank. It called attention specifically to some matters of unusual criticism. Either Mr. Jaquith or the directory is at liberty to publish the same.

"'I venture the suggestion that he will not do so. The point was reached where the management of the bank could no longer rest in Mr. Jaquith's hands and the bank continue, a fact made patent to the directors, and of which the Clearing-House committee was aware.

"'Mr. Jaquith resorts simply to falsehood when he states, either directly or indirectly, that his views upon the silver question, which until now I never knew, were in any wise considered in the matter. He adds to the falsehood when he says I found fault with his national bank having to do with the bond issue.

"'I sent his bank, as I did every other national bank, a circular specifically asking its officials to interest themselves in the bond issue. When Mr. Jaquith came to Washington and sought information as to where he would find certain statistical information to put in a circular he was about to issue I directed him where to find it. Beyond this the matter was not discussed.

"'When the letter to the bank was written the question was whether Jaquith would go out or the bank go up. Fortunately for the bank and those interested in it, Jaquith went out, and the bank since that event is now in the best condition it has been in for five years.'"

JAPAN IS THE MECCA OF ASTRONOMERS.

Two American Expeditions Arrive at Yokohama to View the Eclipse—Arrangements for Observations.

San Francisco, Cal., July 19.—[Special.]—Advices received today from Japan say the expeditions to take observations of solar eclipses are flocking to Japan. The steamer Coronet with a party of United States scientists reached Yokohama on June 22. Among the party were Capt. and Mrs. A. James, Prof. and Mrs. Todd, Chief Engineer Pemberton, U. S. N.; E. A. Thompson, chief astronomical mechanic; Mr. Gerrish of Harvard College; Frank Thompson, assistant astronomical mechanic; Dr. Adriance, and A. W. Francis.

The eclipse will begin near Shetland Islands off the coast of Scotland. Thence its track curves upward, across the north coast of Norway, through Lapland, bisecting the southernmost island of the Nova Zembla group; then crosses Siberia to the Gulf of Tartary, and so to the Island of Yezo. The central line of eclipse nearly touches Cape Soya, the extreme northern point of the islands, from which it runs southeast, leaving the coast at Akeshi. A number of mountain peaks, some reaching the height of 7,000 feet, rise along the central line, and meteorological observations have determined that these elevations offer superior advantages to astronomers.

On the Island of Yezo the eclipse will begin at 3:05 on Aug. 9 and will last two minutes and forty seconds. It is proposed to establish a large equatorial mount which will have twenty-five instruments pointed at the sun and which will be operated automatically by electricity. The instruments will take between 500 and 600 negatives of the corona.

Prof. Schaeberle of Lick Observatory, California, had arrived a week before the Coronet. The French scientists came about the same time, and the party of English astronomers is expected in three days.

Prof. Schaeberle proceeds to Akkesh and Prof. Todds to Mobetsi.

BICYCLE BOOTS FOR WASHINGTON FOLK

Michigan Man Turns Out a Novel Craft for Pleasure Use on the Potomac River.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—[Special.]—Something new in river craft will make its appearance on the Potomac this week. It is called the hydrocycle by the scientific, and river bicycle by ordinary mortals. It consists of two cigar-shaped galvanized steel cylinders, each containing eight airtight compartments, and built on the plan of a catamaran. These cylinders are eighteen feet long and twelve inches in diameter, and at the stern of each is a fish-tail rudder, easily operated by the person propelling the boat. The floats are securely fastened together by steel bars, on which rests the framework of the craft. This consists of a wheelhouse, a bicycle seat, and handle bars, and an easy chair in front. The boat is propelled by a double wheel, each containing eight paddles, which alternately strike the water. They are made of galvanized steel and are counterparts of the old-time paddle-wheel.

It is operated in the same manner that a bicycle is propelled. The operator mounts his seat, places his feet on the pedals, and when they revolve they move an endless chain around a sprocket, which in turn drives the paddle.

The speed of the boat is ten miles an hour.

The inventor of the hydrocycle is L. V. Moulton of Grand Rapids, Mich., and ten boats are now being constructed for the Columbia Athletic club, which will give a launching party this week. The boats cost $100 each.

TO DROWN SELF AND TOTS.

MOTHER LEADS HER FOUR CHILDREN INTO LAKE MICHIGAN.

Policeman Lee Declares He Restrained Mrs. Henry Wellhouse from Threatened Murder and Suicide—The Woman Says Ill-Treatment by Her Husband Is the Cause of Her Weariness of Life—But in His Presence She Denies the Story.

With a little child in each arm and driving two others of her children before her, Mrs. Henry Wellhouse, who resides in the rear of No. 2801 South Park avenue, attempted late yesterday afternoon to end the lives of the four and her own as well in Lake Michigan, at the foot of Twenty-fifth street.

This is the story as reported by Patrolman Lee, who says he assisted in the rescue of the woman and her children, and by Sergt. John Amstein of the Cottage Grove Station, who declares the woman admitted to him at the station that it was her purpose to commit suicide and put an end to the lives of her children.

However, early this morning, in the presence of her husband, Mrs. Wellhouse denies the story. She said she had gone down to the lake merely that the children might p[illegible] in the water.

Patrolman Lee, who compelled the woman to desist from her rash attempt, tells the following story of the affair:

"Mrs. Wellhouse was in the water up to her knees when I arrived. In each arm was a little child. The other two children, both girls, were in front of the mother, and the water reached almost up to their necks. Both were crying piteously, and begging the mother to take them out. When I arrived at the place and saw what the woman was doing I at once ordered the mother to bring back the children.

"She became frightened, and at first refused to obey my orders, but in a moment waded to the shore with the two children in her arms, and I was forced to wade in and rescue the other two."

According to Sergt. Amstein's statement of the story told him, as he says, by Mrs. Wellhouse, her husband came home late in the afternoon and was quarrelsome. To avoid him she went out into the yard, but he followed her there, continuing his abuse and threatening her with personal violence.

Rendered desperate by this brutality she decided that death for herself and little ones was preferable to abuse.

According to others who witnessed the affair the two little girls who were brought ashore by Lee came near being drowned before they were brought ashore.

When they saw their mother leaving them they became almost beside themselves with fright and cried piteously. One of the little girls attempted to follow her mother, but lost her footing and fell. She was unable to regain her footing and got out beyond her depth.

When Lee reached her she was almost exhausted and had to be carried to a neighboring drug store, after which she was taken to the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station, where her mother and the other children were.

Mrs. Wellhouse, it is said, remained at the police station an hour. She seemed greatly excited and frequently broke into paroxysms of sobbing. After she became more quiet she went to the house of a colored woman, Hattie Tyler, who resides in the rear of No. 2253 Calumet avenue. Here she remained until about midnight when she departed for home with her children.

When seen after midnight she was in the kitchen of her home with her husband, who drives a brewery wagon, and another man. She seemed in a nervous and excited state, but denied, as did her husband, that she had attempted suicide or had thought of doing her children any harm.

REVELRY WINDS UP IN A TRAGEDY.

Joseph Zahotski, Whose Slumbers Are Disturbed, Proceeds to Knife His Brother-in-Law.

Joseph Zahotski, No. 8211 Huston avenue, South Chicago, last night stabbed and probably fatally wounded his brother-in-law, Joseph Socinski.

The stabbing occurred at a dance given by Socinski in the house which the two occupy.

Zahotski, who was endeavoring to sleep, became angered at the noise of the dancers, and this caused the altercation. Zahotski was arrested. Both men are employés of the Illinois Steel company.

PHARMACIST A. G. TIBBITTS ARRESTED.

Two Dozen Charges of Selling Liquor in Hyde Park Are Lodged Against Him First.

Twenty-four charges of selling liquor were lodged against A. G. Tibbitts, proprietor of the Hyde Park Pharmacy, last evening. The complainant is Attorney J. Dewyckoss. Tibbitts has been arrested, and will appear before Justice Clark this morning.

CUBANS ON A DIPLOMATIC ERRAND.

Visit Honduras and Guatemala to Establish Relations.

Tampa, Fla., July 19.—[Special.]—Drs. [illegible]anmartin and Granderossi left here tonight for Honduras via New Orleans, where they go commissioned by the Junta to establish diplomatic relations. They will also visit Guatemala for the same purpose.

WILL OF HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

An Estate of $42,000 and Several Historic Trinkets Are Divided Among the Children.

Hartford, Conn., July 19.—[Special.]—The will of Harriet Beecher Stowe was probated here yesterday. It is dated Nov. 3, 1885, and is signed by Charles E. Perkins, Mary Russell Perkins, and Arthur Perkins.

The large silver inkstand presented to her by the women of England is given to her son, Charles E. Stowe, and also her cabinet of signatures.

The silver waiter and the silver basket, also presented to her by the women of England, are given to her two daughters, Harriet and Eliza.

The gold bracelet given to Mrs. Stowe by the Duchess of Sutherland is bequeathed to her daughter Georgiana (Mrs. Allen of Boston), now deceased.

In the residuary clause one-third of all property is given to her son, the Rev. Charles E. Stowe of Simsbury. Maj. John C. Parsons of Hartford is made trustee of the remaining two-thirds, and the income is to be divided between the daughters Harriet and Eliza. No provision is made in the will for the daughter Mrs. Allen, mentioned above. The will says this was at Mrs. Allen's own request.

In a codicil, dated May, 1888, the First street house, which has been Mrs. Stowe's home for so long, is bequeathed to her daughters Harriet and Eliza.

The inventory of Mrs. Stowe's estate foots up $42,353.98. One item of $8,750 is due from a Boston firm for the sale of copyrights. Most of the property is in railroad stocks and bonds.

PHILADELPHIA MYSTERY IS CLEARED.

Patient Without a Memory Proves to Be Herbert Spencer, a Rich Man from Lawrence, Kas.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 19.—[Special.]—The identity of the young man at the Philadelphia Hospital who, on the night of March 6, gave himself up to the Sixth District police and said he did not know his name or where he came from, has at last been disclosed. He proves to be Herbert C. Spencer, the youngest son of Selma C. Spencer, a wealthy citizen of Lawrence, Kas.

The discovery was made this afternoon by Dr. J. C. Robinson of Lawrence, Kas., an old friend of Spencer's, who came to the Philadelphia Hospital on July 1 as a resident physician. Spencer cannot remember having ever seen Dr. Robinson, although he is nearly frantic with delight at the thought that the mystery of his life is to be cleared up.

Young Spencer went to New Orleans two years ago and up to Jan. 19 last corresponded regularly with his relatives. Since then they have heard nothing from him excepting that he had been seen in Washington in February. It is expected that one of four brothers will be here in a few days to take him home. It is thought that as soon as he is placed in the midst of familiar surroundings his memory will return.

HELD UP BY THREE MASKED FOOTPADS

Nicholas Smith Lets Them Take His Watch, but They Miss $200 in an Inner Pocket.

[illegible]olas Smith, N[illegible] 34 Mohawk street, was [illegible] at Willow [illegible]d Burling streets early yesterday morning [illegible] three men who wore masks and flourished revolvers.

One man took his gold watch while the others kept him covered with their pistols. He was told to face about and not look around. After a few minutes, not hearing anything, he looked back, but the men had disappeared.

Smith reported his loss to the Halsted Street Station. The robbers were in such a hurry that they overlooked $200 which he had in an inside pocket.

DEAD SURE OF M'KINLEY'S ELECTION.

Ernest Schroeder, Aged 14, Will Apply at Once for an Appointment to West Point.

Ernest Schroeder, aged 14, No. 63 Thirty-ninth street, is so sure that McKinley will be elected President of the United States that he will write the Republican candidate today and apply for an appointment to West Point.

Young Schroeder didn't know last night where McKinley lived. He made inquiry and learned that Canton, O., was the place.

"I'm sure McKinley will have a big majority," he said. "I want to go to West Point and I'm going to get in an application at once to be ahead of other boys who intend to be soldiers too."

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today:
Showers; southerly winds.
Sun rises at 4:33; sets at 7:19¼.
Moon 10 days old; sets at 0:09 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK...	La Gascogne...	
NEW YORK...	Schiedam....	
NEW YORK...	Spaarndam....	
LIVERPOOL...	Etruria.......	
QUEENST'N...	Gallia........	Lucania.
HAVRE.......	La Touraine....	
GLASGOW....	Prussian......	
AUCKLAND...	Alameda......	

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TO NAME W. J. BRYAN

Union of Silverites, Populists, Popocrats, and Anarchists.

HEN IS ON AT ST. LOUIS.

Taubeneck, "Cyclone" Davis, and Butler Bolt It.

TAKES AWAY THEIR POWERS

All the Southern Delegations Fear Bourbon Supremacy.

SOLID AGAINST THE NEBRASKAN.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19.—[Special.]—There does not seem to be much of a reasonable doubt but that the Popocratic candidates, Bryan and Sewall, will be either nominated or indorsed by the Populistic National convention, which meets here this week. The national silver convention, which meets here at the same time, will indorse them without question, but it does not amount to much. The opposition to indorsement among the Populists is blatant and makes a great deal of noise, but it is not likely to prove much of a force in the convention. The opponents of indorsement are urged on largely by patent personal reasons, and consequently there is little chance of an effective bolt after the convention has duly declared for the Popocratic candidates.

The leaders of this opposition are Chairman Taubeneck of the Populistic National committee, "Cyclone" Davis of Texas, and Senator Butler of North Carolina, the latter two representing the Southern Populists, among whom the hostility to fusion with the Popocrats is confined almost entirely. On the other hand, Senators Stewart of Nevada, Allen of Nebraska, and Peffer of Kansas and Gov. Lewelling of Kansas was outspoken for Bryan, while all the influence of Senator Teller and his bolting colleagues from the Western mining camps, where the Populists have been accustomed to look for their campaign funds, is being exerted in the same direction.

Taubeneck's objection to indorsing Bryan grows out of personal hostility, the Popocratic candidate having "written him down an ass," and a not unnatural reluctance to having his party merged in the Popocratic one, whereby he himself would lose much personal prestige and a more or less lucrative office as Chairman of its National committee.

Indorsement Seems Certain.

Claims are being made today that Republican money is being used to prevent a fusion, but that, of course, is nonsense. It is "a good enough Morgan," however, just now, and will be worked hard until after the convention. As things look now it is doubtful if enough money could be put in here to prevent the Bryan indorsement.

"Cyclone" Davis represents a different kind of opposition to fusion; what may be called "the Southern idea," in fact it should be said that with the exception of a few individual questions all the opposition to fusion lies in the South. In that section the allies of the Populists always have been the Republicans, and the old-time Democrats their enemies. To unite with the Popocrats now would mean the reascendency of the old Bourbons in the South, and that is what Davis and Butler most especially dread, as it would mean their own particular extinction.

For instance, Davis expects to run for Congress in Texas this fall, and under ordinary circumstances would seek and obtain Republican aid. If fusion carries, however, he will have as an opponent a Popocratic candidate running on precisely the same platform, who would at once ask, "Where do you come in, anyhow?"

There would be no issue he could raise except his personal desire to get an office and the Republicans could not possibly indorse him.

Altogether Mr. Davis would be in a bad way with the Popocrats all merged into one party, and that is why he is now fighting fusion in a way which gives one an idea of where his nickname of "Cyclone" came from.

He put it to THE TRIBUNE correspondent today in this manner:

"The plan of the Bourbons is to turn over the remnant of the Northwest Democracy to the Populists and silver folk for the indorsement of Bryan, obliterate the Populist party in the South, and have the Southern Bourbon in the saddle."

No Excuse for Indorsement.

In further explanation of his position Mr. Davis issued the following signed statement:

"In my mind there is no doubt about it. We must and will make our own platform and nominate our own ticket. My idea is that we will draw largely from disaffected Republicans in this campaign. The silver Democrat will remain contented in his own party during this campaign, and until the party betrays him again, which it will do sure if the party is not completely purged of the gold men they have nominated and are going to nominate for Congress all over the country. This will not do, because in Texas, if they were to call off the gold men who have been nominated and will be nominated, they would use their following for the State ticket and turn the State over to the Populists. In other States this purging would have the same effect, or turn them over to the Republican party. The Populists believe it is the intention of the gold men to work through the Democratic Congressional committee, of which Faulkner of West Virginia is Chairman, and which, we understand, is in the hands of the gold men, to fill Congress with gold men, who would defeat a free coinage bill if Bryan should be elected. For these reasons Populists think the cause of free silver is likely to be defeated anyway. But if the Democrats are placable enough to 'condescend to smother their patrician pride and counsel with us plebians' we can then form a union on Electors that will give more votes in the Electoral College than an indorsement of Bryan, and still leave each party distinct on its own platform. J. H. DAVIS."

Senator Butler's objections to fusion are the same as "Cyclone" Davis'. He knows that with the Populists of North Carolina swelled up by the Bourbons his chances of going back to the Senate or being elected to any office would be too small to furnish a basis of credit in negotiating for an earless mule.

Kolb Is for Bryan.

On the other hand Capt. Kolb, the leader of the Alabama Populists, is out with a statement in which he says the Chicago platform "is good enough for Populists and the Chicago convention was a Populist gathering at heart."

"Cyclone" Davis, by the way, is a unique personality. He is 6 feet 3 inches tall, of magnificent physique, wears a black sombrero fully three feet in diameter, and can talk louder and longer than any six men who have arrived here.

Just now the opponents of fusion, "the middle of the road" people, as they call themselves, are talking of putting him up as their candidate for Temporary Chairman against Senator Allen of Nebraska, who, it is understood, will be the choice of the National committee. He would make a picturesque Chairman, but it is not likely he could be elected as was Daniel in Chicago. Were it to be attempted, however, it would result in a test vote on the question of fusion early in the convention.

J. S. Coxey of Massillon, O., of Coxey's Army fame, is here and shouting against fusion as loud as any one. Coxey's objection is not to the Popocratic candidates but to the Popocratic platform. He does not take much interest in free silver anyway, being a consistent repudiator and advocating greenbacks on the principle if it is a good thing to repudiate 50 cents of a debt it is better to repudiate the whole dollar. Coxey's peculiar delusion, however, is the issuance of an unlimited amount of bonds, the money to be used in improving roads, and the Chicago platform declares an undying hostility to the "issuance of bonds in time of peace." Hence Coxey says he can have nothing to do with either Popocratic platform or candidates and wants a straightout, "middle of the road" preachment and ticket. Coxey, however, does not seem to amount to much in this convention.

The "middle of the road" people were to have held a meeting today at which their objections to fusion were to be set forth with all the vigor of Populistic lungs and all the fervor of Populistic eloquence. There were not enough of them here, however, to make the gathering respectable and so it was abandoned.

That term "middle of the road Populist," which originated in Kansas, by the way, drew out a quaint remark from Senator Stewart this evening.

"They are not in the middle of the road," said the Senator. "They are off on one side in a rut and can't see out of it."

Debs Dropped Quickly.

These same "middle of the road" people today started a boom for Eugene Debs of insurrection fame for their Presidential candidate, but it was short-lived. It had but got fairly to the stage where the shouters were ready to begin when some one fished up a recent utterance of Debs, in which he said he did not think much of the free silver scheme anyway, and could not see where it was going to help the wage-worker. That settled Debs at once, as free silver is the backbone of the Populist's doctrine whatever faction he trains with. So they fell back on Congressman Towne of the Duluth District in Minnesota, whose chief claims to the nomination seem to be that he is as young and immature as Bryan, and bolted the recent Republican convention, although no one found it out until he went home and told the people about it.

On the other hand, the men who are likely to be most potential in the convention favor fusion and say they will have a working force of 900 of the 1,350 delegates. They include such men as Senator Stewart and Senator Jones of Nevada, Senator Allen and Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska, Senator Peffer, ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson, ex-Gov. Lewelling and ex-Congressman Harris of Kansas, Gen. J. B. Weaver of Iowa, Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, M. C. Rankin of Indiana, National Executive Committeeman McParlin, backed by his delegation from New York; National Secretary J. H. Turner of Washington City, National Committeeman Strickler of Nebraska, Fred Bailey of Oklahoma, and the rank and file of the party in the North and West.

Senator Stewart said today: "We must indorse or nominate Bryan. There is nothing else for us to do. If we are ever to get together now is the time. If we cannot coalesce now we can never join forces and the voters' chance that is in sight may be delayed for years."

"What effect will the attitude of the Southern Populists, who are against an indorsement of Mr. Bryan, have?"

"None at all. They will put themselves in a foolish position. If the convention should nominate an independent ticket the rank and file of the party would not support it."

"Could the Populists maintain their organization with a Presidential candidate other than Mr. Bryan?"

Bryan Their One Hope.

"No, it would waste itself. We must have all our forces united for free silver. That is what the people demand and that is what they must have."

Ex-Gov. Lewelling of Kansas takes similar ground. "It seems to me," he said, "that we must indorse Bryan. The Chicago platform is quite as strong as the resolutions adopted by the State convention in Hutchinson, Kas., last March. In many respects it goes even further in its demand for relief for the people. The silver plank is all right. The right of trial by jury is demanded; opposition to the issue of bonds by the government is strong and ringing. There seems to be a fear that if the Populists indorse Bryan the party might be absorbed. No one need worry about that. I cannot understand why Mr. Taubeneck cannot take the view now that fusion or union is desirable."

The significance of ex-Gov. Lewelling's statement is better understood when it is stated that Taubeneck and Sergeant-at-Arms McDowell of the Populist National committee went to Kansas to attend the Hutchinson convention. At that time Taubeneck was in favor of fusion of all the silver men. He practically wrote the Hutchinson platform and made it milder than it would have been otherwise so that it might not create friction or arouse opposition of his plan of fusing with Democrats.

What Peffer Wants Done.

Senator Peffer while favoring fusion is disposed to back up Taubeneck's scheme whereby the Presidential Electors chosen can select the candidates for whom they shall vote after the November election. That scheme was printed in THE TRIBUNE this morning and about it Peffer has this to say:

"I think the first thing that we ought to do is to readopt the Omaha platform, revised and brought up to date, and to appoint a National committee to look after party affairs, so as to preserve our party identity. There is no reason why we should abandon either our doctrine or our party.

"In the next place I think we will have to arrange some satisfactory way to combine the anti-gold vote of the country. What can be done in the different States and localities to accord with the voting strength of the several parties must be decided upon, and after the election, if we have chosen a majority of the Electors, as I think we will, they can then agree among themselves according to their preferences on a candidate.

"That would allow all of us to vote according to our party preferences and it would relieve the situation of a great deal of friction that might otherwise occasion trouble.

"There are only two points of which I feel tenacious. The first is to maintain our party organization, the second is to combine the silver vote of the country."

"But this ingenious scheme of leaving the selection of a President with the Electors does not meet with much favor. It would give the Elector altogether too much latitude in his choice," said Dr. Taylor of Chicago, who has been talked of as the Vice-Presidential nominee in case a separate ticket were nominated.

"An unscrupulous Elector could easily find some reason for refusing to vote for any of the candidates named and no good could come out of it. So far as the Populist organization being destroyed in case of fusion, I am not afraid of that, although I am not prepared yet to say whether I am in favor of fusion or not. The Illinois delegates have not decided what stand they will take and will not until after careful consideration. Personally I think fusion will win."

Dr. Taylor's Contestant.

Dr. Taylor's seat, by the way, is contested, as are those of his twenty-two associates from Cook County. The contestants, what is known as the Burnes-Hogan faction, is about all that is left of the old Tommy Morgan socialistic party, and is receiving but scant courtesy here, where it is acknowledged on all hands that the Taylor delegation will be seated. The other people, however, declare they will make a fight before the Committee on Credentials.

The Illinois delegation, or the portion of it now here, had a meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock. It was merely a handshaking affair, however, and nothing more than talk was done. A meeting to decide the attitude of the delegation on the fusion question will be held as soon as all the Illinoisans are here, and the general idea is that the delegation will be in favor of indorsing the Popocrats.

Little attention is being paid to talk of bolting by the "middle of the road" people, and the putting up of a separate ticket in case Bryan is indorsed. The interests of those threatening a bolt are so purely personal they could not muster any following worth speaking of.

Taubeneck denies emphatically that he was in Chicago last week.

Bryan and Referendum.

Some enthusiastic friends of Mr. Bryan are tonight making an assertion for him, which is all right as regards the facts, and will result to his advantage here, but which may make him trouble hereafter. The assertion is that Bryan is so good a Populist he is not only in favor of free silver, but has swallowed the Omaha and Ocala platforms outright, notably the initiative and referendum, or direct legislation by the people, that bone of contention which Insurgent Debs recently declared he considered as more important than free silver.

In support of this declaration it is pointed out that the State convention of the Bryan Popocracy in Nebraska two years ago adopted the initiative and referendum as part of its platform, and Mr. Bryan supported it in his speeches, and advocated it when he made the canvass for United States Senator.

Also, it is asserted that when Mr. Bryan recently went to the Popocratic convention in Chicago, which ultimately nominated him, he carried this same initiative and referendum plank with him in his pocket, and strove although unsuccessfully to have it incorporated in the platform there alongside of Altgeld's resolution censuring President Cleveland for performing his duty and conserving the peace.

The convention will last all the week and the delegates will be in great luck if they get away from here on Saturday night. The desire seems to be to debate everything without limit, and in a convention 1,350 delegates, every one of whom thinks himself an orator and a good one, this means a vast amount of talk. The only thing which can shut it off short of a fire engine is hot weather, and there is every promise of that. But the Kansas and Texas delegates are used to that and there is no knowing when it will end.

It is so certain that the convention of the National Silver party, which meets in the Exposition Building at the same time that the Populists gather in the Auditorium in which McKinley was nominated, will indorse Bryan and Sewall that no one is paying any attention to it.

It will, however, be a gathering of over 1,200 delegates, providing they all get here, and is under the fostering care of Dr. J. J. Mott of North Carolina, Chairman of the National committee, and Gen. William Warner of Ohio, head of the two or three bimetallist unions and leagues. Congressman Newlands of Colorado is to be Temporary Chairman and William P. St. John of New York Permanent. Mr. St. John will be remembered as the President of the Mercantile Bank of New York City, who recently resigned that position on account of his free silver views. He is looked on by the Populists and silver people as a martyr to the cause and lauded accordingly. Besides he is the only real live banker they have in their ranks.

Jones Opposed to Taubeneck.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Popocratic National committee, came to town tonight on the way to his home from Washington and registered at the Planters', where he at once went into consultation with Senator Stewart and Gov. Stone of Missouri.

When seen later by THE TRIBUNE correspondent Senator Jones said he was not ready to make any statement, as he had not had time to go over the ground, but he expressed himself as opposed to the Taubeneck idea of two tickets with one set of electors, the longest pole to get the persimmons.

Senator Butler of South Carolina threw the "middle of the road" camp into consternation tonight by announcing that while he had no love for the Bourbons, especially their Southern representatives, yet he liked Bryan personally, and regarded him as better than his party.

This was taken on all sides as indicating the Senator was getting ready to land in the Bryan camp, and, coming at that time, when Capt. Kolb of Alabama, another leading Southern Populist, whom the Taubeneck-Davis people had depended on, had just declared himself after a manner as favorable to fusion, had a perceptible effect. After the night's work was all done Senator Stewart, who is looked on as the leader of the fusion forces, declared he now had no doubts of the result.

Washburn for Fusion.

George E. Washburn of Boston, Chairman of the Eastern division of the Populist party, returned to the city tonight from Lincoln, where he went to pay a visit to Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Washburn said:

"The Chicago platform, while it does not go as far as we should like, is a long stride in our direction and is so radical a departure that the Democratic gold bugs openly call it a Populist platform and Mr. Bryan a Populist candidate. Now, if this be true, why should we join these gold bugs in refusing to support candidates and platforms of our way?

"The people will indorse Mr. Bryan whether we do or not, and with a fair chance he will sweep the country. To nominate a separate ticket invites disaster. We will lose 1,000,000 silver Republicans who are sure to support Mr. Bryan.

"This, together with other losses throughout the country would result in reducing the party vote so greatly as to completely discourage our party following. If we merge our votes we fail to reveal any such loss, and our people would be in fighting trim for the next campaign. To divide the Electoral vote and combine it on the candidate carrying the largest number of votes is out of the question."

Waite Still for Bryan.

Ex-Gov. Waite of Colorado, who is here, stated that he had abandoned his contest against the Patterson delegation for a seat in the convention.

"I announced," he said "that I was for Bryan, and they immediately bounced me from the delegation because, they said, I had sold out to Wall street."

Here the Governor laughed inordinately.

"Yes," he continued, "I am for Bryan and shall place no further obstacles in the way of the seating of the Patterson delegation, which also is favorable to the Popocratic nominee, though I understand the contest will be continued by the other members of the delegation which bears my name.

"I am for Bryan," he went on, "because I believe in the man and because the platform on which he stands is an excellent one. I believe in his sincerity, and, furthermore, I believe in the sincerity and fidelity to Populist principles of Altgeld and Pennoyer, who, with Bryan, dominated the Chicago convention. The Populists can do no better than nominate and indorse Mr. Bryan."

Chairman Taubeneck's Statement.

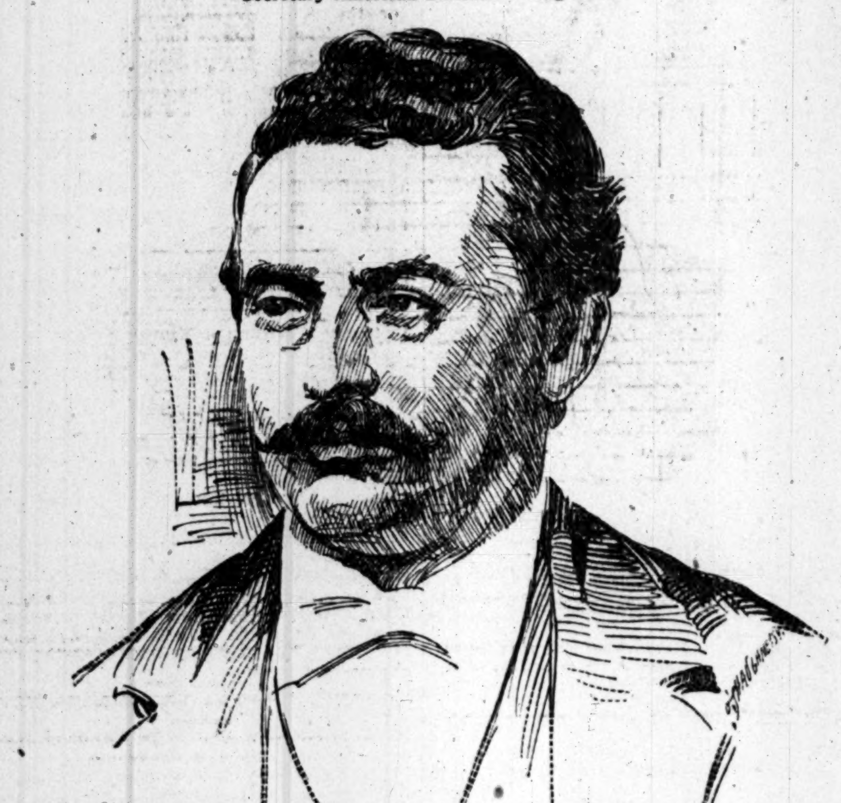
Chairman Taubeneck said tonight:

"I am opposed to doing anything at the National convention that will tend to disintegrate or destroy the People's party. I am perfectly willing to do everything that is fair and honorable to unite all the elements that are opposed to the gold standard by a division of the Electors, and I think this can be done without taking any action that will disrupt our party or betray our principles."

Several California delegates to the Populist convention, headed by H. C. Dillon of Los Angeles, were among the arrivals today. Mr. Dillon stated that some of the California men are favorable to the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, and would insist on pursuing that course. He said the State committee had assumed to instruct the delegates to act as a unit, but added that it had no authority to go to that extent, and that the action would not be binding.

JOHN M. DEVINE,

Secretary American Bimetallic League.



John M. Devine of Nebraska is one of the foremost men in the silver agitation. He served three years as General Secretary of the American Bimetallic League, and ended his labors in that position in January last to take up the work of welding the silver sentiment into a political organization upon the lines advocated by the Bimetallic League.

Mr. Devine is an orator, a writer, and an organizer combined, and while he has secured the enrollment of a considerable number of Repu[illegible] ican silver o[illegible] gave every [illegible] Democratic [illegible] to gain con[illegible] of that party [illegible]

Mr. Devine conducted his work with a singleness of purpose and a relentless determination. His idea of politics is that the forces that exist must be correctly estimated and properly harnessed, and without antagonizing any faction he made all serve his purpose and bend to the common object, the election of a President committed to the equal coinage of both gold and silver.

Mr. Devine is a native of Maine, where his boyhood was spent. He conducted a successful business many years in Boston. In 1883 he removed to Nebraska, his present [illegible] where he has large farming interests. [illegible] in the Farmers' [illegible] inaugurated an [illegible] movement, and elect[illegible]ture in Nebraska [illegible]e People's party [illegible]

BRYAN MEN REPLY TO TAUBENECK.

Chairman Patterson of the Colorado Delegation Issues an Address.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19.—Thomas M. Patterson, Chairman of the regular Colorado delegation to the Populist convention, arrived today and with others prepared and issued an address in reply to Chairman Taubeneck's appeal to maintain the autonomy of the party by taking a position against the nomination and indorsement of the Popocratic candidates. The address is as follows:

"We agree with Chairman Taubeneck that the all-absorbing question with Populists is and should be, how can they assist in the speedy restoration of silver to its former place and at the same time maintain and advance their party organization? We believe that the People's party is necessary to the country, and that should it be disbanded or become inconsequential for want of numbers, the money power would soon resume complete sway over both the old parties and the masses be deprived of a protector from the greed of corporations, trusts, and syndicates.

"But we emphatically disagree with him as to the means by which these ends are to be secured. To nominate an independent ticket, one in opposition as much to Bryan and Sewall as it would be to McKinley and Hobart, would not only make it impossible to restore free coinage of silver during the lifetime of the youngest in the coming convention, but it would practically annihilate the People's party so far as followers are necessary to make a party. The 'leaders' might hold frantically to the organization during the campaign, but at its close they would find its followers in full fellowship with the Democratic party and having voted its ticket under the name and emblem of that party, if Bryan should be elected they would find little obstacle to continuing with it.

Should Nominate Bryan and Sewall.

"Instead of nominating others the Populist convention should nominate, not 'indorse,' Bryan and Sewall. The convention should make these two men its own nominees—the party nominees. It should adopt its own platform of principles and place them upon it as their choice for President and Vice-President. Having done this, delegates can return to their homes and, looking constituents in the face, say: 'We have made this partial sacrifice of party pride to make certain of the enactment into laws of one or more of the great measures for which our party has struggled. In doing this we have proven that our party stands ready to do whatever is necessary to secure practical relief to the suffering country, even to the extent of supporting candidates nominated by other parties.' No greater test of party devotion to principle can be devised, and measured by that test the People's party is preëminently worthy of the people's confidence and support.

"The proposition of Mr. Taubeneck that whenever one party indorses the national ticket of another it has 'no further use to exist' is wholly without precedent to sustain it. The Chairman's logic is simply this:

"The restoration of free coinage to silver is known to be absolutely necessary to bring back the country's departed prosperity. The Democratic and People's party are both agreed upon this and some other vital questions, but otherwise they differ. The Democratic party adopts a platform and selects Presidential candidates pledged and known to be sincere in advocacy of these vital measures. The Republican party is pledged to measures the extreme reverse of those upon which Democrats and Populists agree, and unless Democrats and Populists unite the Republican party will win and its policy of ruin indefinitely continue. Now, because the People's party in its organized capacity, to make certain of obtaining these measures, knowing that if they are lost they will be lost for generations, and seeing no other channel through which their success is equally secured, adopts the Democratic candidate, it 'has no further use to exist.'

Taubeneck's Logic Is Strange.

"It is strange logic, indeed, that the People's party must die because it does right; that it must die because it is great, and magnanimous and patriotic enough to go outside of its own ranks for a Presidential candidate; for one who, though not a Populist in name, is in deepest sympathy with it for its most cherished and vital measures to remove a great and blighting curse from the country.

"Why will the nomination of Bryan and Sewall by the Populist convention render it impossible for Populists to make a fight for their local tickets, as Mr. Taubeneck claims? Where they are running Populist tickets, without fusing with either party, the nomination of Bryan and Sewall by their national convention must strengthen them with the people. It is true that in States where fusion has been made with the Republican gold standard party for the sake of local spoils the plans may be somewhat marred, but no true Populist can be any less a Populist through such action, and it can cause no Populist candidate to lose a vote. Why should the Populist press disappear if Bryan is nominated?

"The proposed action, if taken by the Populist convention, will add strength and influence to every Populist paper in the land. The Populist party press will then stand for principle, indeed, and as a grateful and discriminating American people are brought to understand the patriotic action taken for their sake by the Populist National convention the Populist press will grow in favor and measure of prosperity.

"It is true that should the Democratic party be successful the Populists might not be in a position to demand appointments to office from President Bryan. But who can doubt his sense of justice and recognition of obligation for patriotic duty well done by members of the People's party?

"Grant that the Democratic party will not be likely to provide for paper money that is not redeemable in coin, but Mr. Taubeneck is mistaken in his claim that outside of free coinage for silver all other reforms advocated by the People's party will be forced to await the formation and victory of some new party pledged to their support. If he will read the platform upon which Mr. Bryan was nominated he will find that the latter makes solemn pledge to the country of every reform advocated in the former except fiat paper money, government ownership of railroads, and the subtreasury scheme, which latter measure the Omaha platform itself discredited.

Would Be an Iridescent Dream.

"The claim of Mr. Taubeneck that the Populist party should be an ally and not an annex of the Democratic party is an iridescent dream. Considering the numerical strength and powerful organization of the Democratic party, coupled with the plain assurance which its leaders have that the Populists and free coinage Republicans will flock to Bryan and Sewall by hundreds of thousands, whatever the Populist national convention may do, it may be considered out of the question that the Democratic party, having already nominated its candidates and adopted its platform, will make the copartnership arrangement which is the basis of Mr. Taubeneck's plans. His plan is for the Populists to nominate a ticket of their own and enter into an agreement with the Democrats to have but one set of Electors in each of the States. The result of this agreement is to be that if the combination ticket is successful the Populists will have either the President or Vice-President of the United States, and will also be in a position to demand an equal share of the Federal patronage, including the Cabinet and foreign appointments.

"It must be clear that the Democratic National committee has not a vestige of the power necessary to enter into such an arrangement even if they desire to do so. The Democratic convention adjourned sine die when it completed its work, and its members could be no more reconstituted into a convention than they could be four years hence for the nomination of a new ticket and the adoption of a new platform. Before the proposed action could even be considered the National Democratic committee must issue a call for a new national convention. Each of the States must call new State conventions to appoint delegates. The mere statement of this, which everybody must admit is the real condition, should satisfy every reasoning mind how impossible is the proposed plan. It must have been plain to those who proposed it that it was impossible of execution. We might go farther and say that the National Democratic committee would be fully justified in holding that it had no authority to call a new convention for any purpose in the absence of the death or resignation of the nominees, their powers being limited to the conduct of the campaign that was inaugurated with the nomination of Bryan and Sewall.

Barter Is Abhorrent to Voters.

"Passing from that consideration, a party barter, by which it would be unknown to the country which of the four candidates would be President, and which would be Vice-President, until the Electoral College convened, would prove so abhorrent to American voters that the overwhelming defeat of the combination would be certain. There are in the Populist party, as in every other, two classes—those who are merely politicians, and care for nothing but the spoils, and those whose highest aim is to secure to the country the relief which the enactment of salutary measures will bring.

"Ninety per cent of the present membership of the People's party is made up of former Democrats and Republicans, who regard the immediate restoration of free bimetallic coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 as indispensable to the return of prosperity. They unerringly trace the pauper prices which they receive for the products of the field, the shop, and the loom, the all but annihilation of values of farm lands and stock, the absence of employment for millions of American workmen, and the pall of bankruptcy that overshadows the land, to the single gold standard. What they want, and will have, if the opportunity presents itself, are practical results that will materially affect their industrial and social condition. They want the single gold standard abolished and the double standard created. The Populist press inculcated a great truth when it taught them to believe that free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold would drive gloom and destitution from the country and replace them with sunshine and prosperity. If Populists have reason to believe that their party will endanger that measure either by dividing the forces that favor it or by imposing impossible or impracticable conditions to secure its assistance for it, they will abandon that party without regret, and enthusiastically unite with the party which they believe is most likely to secure them the relief.

Legislation Before Party Autonomy.

"The Populist convention will seal the doom of the party if by its action it arouses a well-grounded suspicion that it prefers party autonomy to the legislation for which the masses are in such crying need.

"Why should either course operate differently in Texas or North Carolina from what it would in Nebraska or Colorado? There are 80,000 Populist votes in Colorado. If the coming convention shall nominate a separate ticket at least 70,000 of them will in any event be cast for Bryan, and the probabilities are that, feeling incensed at the indifference of the national convention of their party to their needs and conditions, most of them will vote the Democratic State ticket as well. But nominate Bryan and Sewall, and, with the prestige such wise and generous action will give the party, it will in all human probability carry the State for local officers. So it will be in Nebraska. In what does the situation differ in Southern States? Men are alike, and the same intelligent selfishness will induce them to act alike. The practical workings of the nomination advised will at once dispel all apprehensions of the calamities to the Populist press, Populist prestige, Populist candidates, and Populist measures, which Chairman Taubeneck in his new-born zeal for a separate ticket so adroitly suggests."

WHY SHOULD THEY INDORSE BRYAN?

Rankin Says His Party Is the Only One in the Field.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 19.—[Special.]—Before Treasurer Rankin of the Populist National committee left today for St. Louis he said he thought there would not be unanimous action, and that it was doubtful if the silver convention and the Populist convention would get together at all, that the sentiment among Populist delegates against even entering into an alliance with the Popocrats is growing, and that it comes mostly from the South and West.

"It does not seem to be understood," said he, "that in those sections the Populist party is the only party in the field against the Democrats, and naturally the Populists do not see how they can enter into an alliance with the fellows they must fight all the time on local tickets.

"The trouble with our Popocratic friends is that they think by taking part of our issue they can get all our votes without giving anything in return. We cast 1,000,000 votes in 1892 and 1,500,000 in 1894, and before the campaign is over these Popocrats will be wiser than they are today."

DAKOTAS DIVIDED AS TO BRYAN.

North for Bryan but the South State Is Straightout.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19.—The two Dakotas are here with apparently diverse views. W. H. Standish of North Dakota is for a straight-out indorsement of Bryan. Alonzo Wardell of South Dakota has a "middle of the road" badge on the lapel of his coat.

He says he is not opposed to Bryan, but the Populists must maintain their organization and cannot afford to take any action which would cause the effacement of the party.

Mr. Wardell is especially interested in the meeting of the coöperative congress which has been called for Friday and Saturday of this week for the purpose of furthering coöperative institutions.

WISCONSIN "POPS" OPPOSE BRYAN.

National Convention Delegates Will Not Consent to Indorsement.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 19.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin delegation to the Populist convention and the delegates to the Silver convention left tonight for St. Louis. The delegates to the Populist convention are opposed to fusion with the Democrats, and will not under any circumstances consent to the indorsement of Bryan.

ST. JOHN IS NOT A BRYAN MAN.

Ex-Governor of Kansas Says the Allegation as False.

Alliance, O., July 19.—Secretary Thomas of the National party's Executive committee this evening received a telegram from John P. St John denouncing as false the story sent out from Kansas City to the effect that he would support Bryan for President.

Mennonites Do Not Carry Arms.

The creed of the Mennonites forbids them to carry arms. They were originally expelled from Germany by Frederick VIII., and settled in Russia, where the Empress Catherine granted them exemption from military service for 100 years.

PLATFORM OF THE POPS.

MIDDLE OF THE ROAD FACTION DECLARES ITS PRINCIPLES.

Not Satisfied with the Production of the Chicago Convention and Will Refuse to Indorse It—They Demand the Initiative and Referendum, Postal Banks, Government Ownership of Railways, Free Coinage, Repudiation of Debts, Etc.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19.—The "middle-of-the-road" Populists have a platform prepared which was drawn up by Alfred Daggett of California, which they will support and under which they will attempt to nominate a straightout Populist for the Presidency.

The financial and tariff planks are:

Finance.

First—We demand a national currency, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the General Government, as a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and such national currency should be issued by the General Government only, direct, without the intervention of any national bank, and without the agency of any financial or other corporation whatever.

Second—We believe that the United States is in fact a free and independent Nation, and that its freedom and the financial and industrial liberty of its citizens should not be made to depend on the financial whim, caprice, or avarice of any foreign nation, and therefore we demand the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver by the Government of the United States at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without reference to the action or financial course of any foreign nation.

Third—We demand that the laws authorizing the incorporation of national banks be absolutely and unconditionally repealed, and that all national banks and the national banking system now in vogue be abolished.

Fourth—We demand that Congress enact a law which shall declare that all contracts, obligations, and judgments of every kind and character, requiring the payment of money, shall be payable at the option of the debtor in gold or silver coin, or other lawful currency of the United States, and that such law shall declare that every provision inserted in or made a part of any such contract, obligation, or judgment which requires the debtor to pay the money due thereunder in any specified kind of coin or currency, shall be null and void; and the court in which suit may be brought to obtain judgment on such contract, obligation, or judgment, shall adjudge the provision which requires the debtor to pay the sum due thereunder in any specified kind of coin or currency to be null and void.

Fifth—We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita of the population.

Sixth—We demand that the government establish a system of postal savings banks in each city, town, village, and hamlet of the United States which contains a population of 1,000 or more, and that the people be permitted to deposit their money for safe keeping in such postal savings banks, and that the government carry on the business of the transmitting of money from one point to another through the medium of postal bills of exchange issued through authority of the government through such postal savings banks.

Uncle Sam a Money Lender.

Seventh—We demand that a law be passed by Congress authorizing the government to loan to citizens of the United States, but not to aliens or to corporations, money on all land and property to the extent of two-thirds of the assessed value of said landed property, which said loans should be secured by mortgage to the government and should be made for periods of not less than five years nor more than ten years to any one citizen on a rate of interest not to exceed 2 per cent per annum.

Eighth—We demand that a law be passed by Congress authorizing the government to loan money to municipal corporations in the various States, for the purpose of public improvement only, to the extent of one-third of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in such municipal corporation, and the rate of interest charged should not exceed the actual cost of issuing the loan, and all loans so made should be paid to the government by the municipal corporation receiving the loan in annual installments, each installment not to exceed 4 per cent of the sum loaned.

Tariff.

We recognize the government must have revenue with which to pay the expenses thereof, but in view of the constant agitation of the questions involved in tariff legislation and the unsettled condition of business brought about by such agitation we demand that Congress pass a law providing for a non-partisan tariff commission, on which commission all the laboring, manufacturing, agricultural, and mining industries of the country shall be represented, the members of which commission shall be selected from the different States of the Union, which said commission shall collect all the facts and data as to the operation of the various laws passed on the subject of tariff, and shall annually report the same to Congress for its information, to the end that Congress may have authentic knowledge as to the operation of said tariff laws, so that the same may be, from time to time, amended in the interest of justice alike to the manufacturer, the agriculturalist, the miner, and the American laborer, so that its protective features, if any, shall extend to the whole body of American industry.

And we demand that all tariff legislation be so framed and enforced as to prevent the formation of trusts and other combinations, which for their own profit reduce the wages of the laborer and enhance the price of the product to the consumer.

Like the Omaha Platform.

This platform demands that the government own and operate the railroads; that it establish and maintain schools in which American youth shall be taught the science of railroad building, equipment, and transportation; that it own and operate the telegraph and telephone systems, they to be a part of the Postal Department. It demands that the government at once build the Nicaragua Canal and operate it; that the people should have the right through the initiative and referendum to declare their will on all questions touching the domestic and financial policy of the government and on all questions pertaining to national and internal improvements and treaties with foreign nations; that the President and Vice-President be elected by the direct vote of the whole people, United States Senators to be chosen in the same way; that women should have the right to vote; that there should be the graduated income tax; that land should not be owned for speculative purposes, and that all aliens, resident and non-resident, should be prohibited from owning any land in this country; and to prevent and destroy "land monopoly" there should be a graduated land tax; that every enterprise of public utility which requires the aid of the sovereign power of eminent domain or taxation should be owned and controlled by the government; that Congress should pass an effective law against foreign immigration, and the such law should be rigidly enforced to the exclusion of all foreign immigration which directly or indirectly competes with the American laborer, and to accomplish this end a per capita tax is favored; that the Monroe doctrine should be enforced.

Sympathy is extended to Cuba.

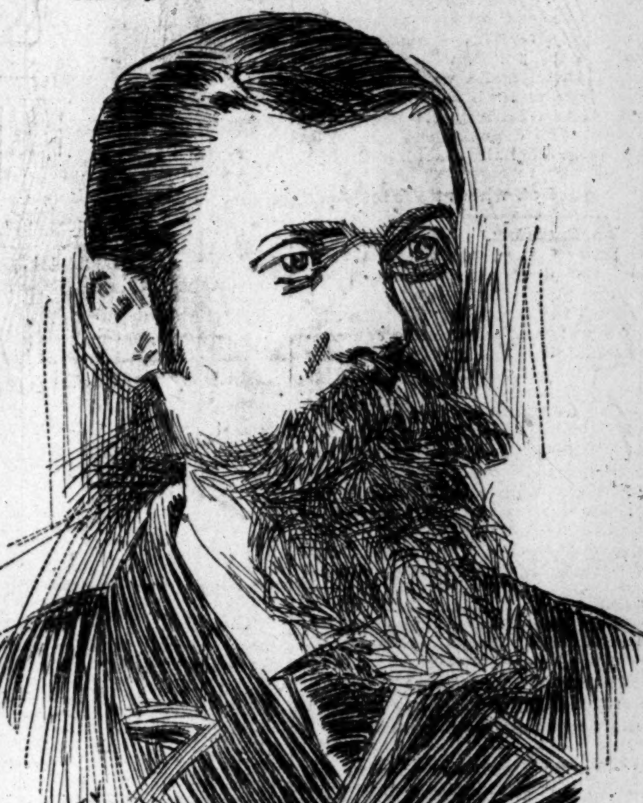
The issuance of government bonds is denounced as unconstitutional in law and vicious and unjust in morals; interest-bearing bonds should not be issued except by act of Congress. Opposition to the Pacific railroad funding bill is expressed and the demand made that the government proceed to enforce the collection of all debts, principle and interest, due from the Pacific railroad companies. Liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers are favored.

The platform concludes thus:

"Believing that the mal-administration of this government during the last twenty-three years has produced and brought about a degree of financial and industrial distress to the American people greater than has ever been known in the history of the republic prior to 1873, and believing that the maladministration of the government has arisen from a disregard of the principles enunciated in the foregoing platform, and being firmly convinced that the observance of those principles and the accomplishment of the reforms hereinbefore demanded will preserve our institutions and make this truly 'A government of the people, by the people, and for the people,' we earnestly invite the voters of the United States, without respect to former party affiliation, to unite with us in the coming election, and by the ballot engraft the foregoing principles on the administration of the government and accomplish the reforms which we have hereinbefore demanded."

JOHN H. TURNER.

Secretary of the Populists' National Committee.



John H. Turner, Secretary of the National committee of the People's party, was born on a farm in Troup County, Ga., July 23, 1855. He was educated in the common schools and the State University of Georgia, and taught school and farmed until elected Secretary-Treasurer of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union in 1889, when he moved to Washington, D. C. He held this office for three years. He attended the national convention of the People's party as a delegate from Georgia at Omaha in 1892, and was there elected a member and Secretary of the National committee. He was nominated by the Populists of the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia in 1892, and is now head of the Populist delegation for the District of Columbia to the St. Louis convention. He is business manager of the Silver Knight Publishing company, which publishes the Silver Knight Watchman, edited by Senator Stewart of Nevada.

MAY BE FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

J. Irving Pearce Talks of the Proposed Meeting in Chicago of Populists.

J. Irving Pearce, proprietor of the Sherman House, who began the efforts to secure a fund to defray the expenses of holding a Populist convention here, spent yesterday at Lake Bluff. Mr. Pearce said in the evening that he was not fully informed as to the magnitude nor the scope of the proposed convention.

"Mr. Weaver and another man, whose name I have forgotten," said Mr. Pearce, "both living in Chicago, came to me and asked my assistance in raising this fund. Mr. Weaver is a brother of Gen. Weaver, who was the Populist candidate for President four years ago. They told me the State Populists preferred to meet here, rather than in Springfield or elsewhere in Illinois. They said the convention would be a State affair, but would attract delegations of Populists from surrounding States and probably from all over the country. While they did not say so, I judged that the convention was in the interest of that element of the party that is antagonistic to Bryan. They said the convention would be held about the middle of August.

"The preamble to the subscription paper which they gave me did not satisfy me. It read too much as if the signers were indorsing Populism, and I gave it back to Mr. Weaver to alter to suit the occasion. I believe there will be no difficulty in raising the amount needed, about $1,500 or $2,000. I have promises already of nearly enough."

"Did you see Mr. Taubeneck?"

"I did not. Mr. Weaver and the other man were the only ones I saw."

SENATOR HILL'S HASTY PLEDGE.

He Makes a Promise to Support the Chicago Nominees.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—[Special.]—Just now, when Senator Hill's silence is leading to so much speculation as to what his attitude will be towards the candidates and platform of the Popocratic convention, it is interesting to recall that on May 1 the New York leader pledged himself to support "whoever may be the National Democratic candidate and whatever may be the platform." This pledge was given in the Senate, when Senator Hill rebuked Senator Tillman for suggesting a bolt, and then announced what his own course would be. That announcement covered every possible contingency of a silver candidate and a silver platform. There was more in Democracy, declared the Senator, than the mere question of finance.

Mr. Tillman had said: "If the money from the New York boodlers can secure enough delegates at Chicago to say we must have what they call 'sound money,' and indorse Grover Cleveland's administration, and put that in the platform, then I will take my hat and bid the Senator from New York and all the Democrats like him a long farewell."

There was much more of Tillman's speech, but this threat of a bolt stirred Senator Hill to reply. After paying his respects to Tillman he said: "Sir, no matter what may be in store for us in the next campaign; come victory or defeat; come sunshine or shadow; come weal or woe; there is where I will be found again in behalf of whoever may be the Democratic candidate, and whatever may be the National Democratic platform in the campaign. I do not expect to have my Democracy strained in so doing. I have confidence in the wisdom of the Democratic masses and the Democratic party."

Money in Cod Liver Oil.

An immense fortune has been made by Peter Muller in the preparation and sale of cod liver oil. He employs 70,000 persons on the Loffoden Islands off Norway.

STOPS AT FREE COINAGE

BRYAN DECLINES TO DISCUSS THE MEANING OF THE TERM.

Popocratic Nominee Says He Must Defer Explanation Until He Makes His New York Speech—Lincoln Pastor Showers Bryan with Honeyed Words from the Pulpit—President White's Letter Assailing the Candidate and Platform Discussed.

Lincoln, Neb., July 19.—[Special.]—Mr. Bryan still adheres to his determination not to be interviewed before he is notified of his nomination. He was asked tonight:

"Will you give the technical meaning of free coinage, as you apply the term? Bankers and experts on finance have different views on the subject."

"I will answer that question and explain my views in my speech at New York," was the only answer the candidate would give.

So far as outward manifestations of the presence of Mr. Bryan in town today were concerned the most important was his visit to the First Presbyterian Church this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have always been regular attendants at this church and it is evident they do not intend to allow his selection as the standard-bearer of his party to interfere with it. Old residents of Lincoln noticed quite a revival in religious interest at the church today. For some time it has been without a pastor, a condition which does not promote an overflowing attendance, but today the church was packed. People anxious to worship at the same church with the candidate came early, and if a faithful usher had not reserved the Bryan pew by main force the Bryan family might have had to transfer their sitting to the stone steps outside. In view of the changed conditions the Elders expect to be able to secure a minister to their liking now without any trouble.

The Rev. W. R. Williams of Bethel M. E. Church filled the pulpit this morning and congratulated Mr. Bryan in ministerial phrase on his nomination.

Praise from the Pulpit.

The text from which Mr. Williams preached his sermon was from the xxxiii. Psalm. It reads: "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord." In referring to Mr. Bryan the divine said:

"My friends, in the twelfth chapter of the first Corinthians, in the twenty-sixth verse, we are told that if one member of the body suffers all the members suffer with it. If one member is honored, all the members rejoice. One of your members has been highly honored. He has been honored by the people. He has been honored by God. I rejoice that one who is a fellow-citizen and a member in Christ has been thus highly honored. I rejoice in the purity of his life, in the nobility of his thought, in the vigor of his young manhood, in the majesty and grandeur of his impassioned eloquence, and in the fearless manner in which he proclaims to the world the principles that lie deep within his heart. I have prayed for him. I do pray for him now. I shall continue to pray that God will keep him pure and make him a yet mightier force for good in this Nation, and that Jesus Christ shall always be his leader. As I look upon his splendid abilities I am constrained to ask the scriptural question, 'Who maketh thee to differ from another?' and the answer comes from the word of God: 'Every good and perfect gift comes down from above.'"

When he had finished his praise for the Democratic candidate the reverend gentleman went on to say:

"This Nation was born in a struggle for liberty, and God is the author of liberty. It was cradled in independence and was nourished upon the principle of equal rights for all. By faith in God this Nation should go forth conquering and to conquer until it shall break down every form of tyrannical government and until it shall destroy the power of monopolies and lift the burden from the backs of the people."

Many of the attendants paid closer attention to the Bryan pew than to the sermon, and at its close more people gathered about the candidate than around the clergyman.

President White's Letter Stings Him.

Judge A. S. Tibbetts, who was one of the Bryan delegates to the National convention from Nebraska, called on Mr. Bryan today to show the candidate the open letter of President Andrew D. White of Cornell University to J. Sterling Morton and other Western Democrats, expressing his opposition to the Chicago candidate and the Chicago platform in caustic terms. Judge Tibbetts is an enthusiastic Bryan man. It was he who walked over to the opposition delegates from Nebraska after they were unseated and injured their feelings with the original remark: "The King is dead; long live the King!" A "man of the people" ought not to be a King even in metaphor, perhaps, but the maker of the remark received absolution and a sweet smile from Mrs. Bryan, who quoted the expression and remarked:

"I thought it was very clever and good of him."

But Judge Tibbetts, as a graduate of Cornell, is also an admirer of President White, and thought his influence might carry weight and that the letter should be answered. He showed it to Mr. Bryan, who had not seen it before, and read it carefully, repeating this passage aloud:

"And for the first time in the history of the country a great party has adopted an Anarchist and Socialist platform and nominated a candidate who is unknown as a statesman."

"H—m," remarked Mr. Bryan, concerning the reference to himself, "that's rather rough on me, isn't it?"

To the suggestion that such attacks might naturally cause him annoyance, he answered: "They do not worry me a bit, and never have—even in my first campaign. I do what I believe to be right and what I can defend, and do not care how much people attack it."

Judge Tibbetts to Answer White.

Mr. Bryan called attention to a part of President White's letter which sent a barbed shaft under the armor of J. Sterling Morton, the man to whom it was addressed. The letter criticises severely the plank of the Chicago platform opposing the extension of Union Pacific bonds. When Mr. Bryan first ran for Congress he was instructed by the convention which nominated him to oppose the bond extension by resolutions drawn up and presented by Mr. Morton. Judge Tibbetts had an idea he could answer the letter convincingly, and was authorized to do so by Mr. Bryan.

Unique among the letters received by Mr. Bryan today is one which came from New York, written on a stiffly starched cuff. The superscription was:

"Hon. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb. The Boy Orator of the Platte-Sun."

On the inside of the cuff was this message:

"New York, July 17, 1896.—Hon. William Jennings Bryan—My Dear Sir: If you see it in the Sun it's not always so. Organized labor in New York and Brooklyn will support you to a man. I am out of writing material just at present. Cause—not being able to earn enough money to buy some. Hoping you will sweep the country from the Penobscot to the Golden Gate, from the lakes to the gulf, I am, very respectfully yours, W. F. Derflinger."

The message seems impressive at first glance, but investigation shows its fraudulent character. It is written on a brand new cuff, finely laundered, and a link cuff at that. Laborers do not wear link cuffs as a rule, and no man would break a new pair of them to save writing material. Mr. Bryan enjoyed the message, however.

LEADERS HAVE A LIVELY QUARREL.

Patterson Tells McDowell He Will Have No Party to Support.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19.—Anti-Bryan Populists held a secret meeting in Chairman Taubeneck's room at the Lindell tonight. Among those present were Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, "Cyclone" Davis of Texas, W. McDowell of Arkansas, and others. They discussed the situation behind closed doors and under strict injunctions of secrecy. At midnight the meeting was still in session.

Those who emerged from the room while the meeting was in progress declined to talk. As McDowell left he met Mr. Patterson of Colorado, and in the course of a brief conversation said that while it was possible for the Popocrats and Populists to get together the Popocrats must meet them half way.

"We must maintain the identity of our organization," said he.

"If you refuse to accept this opportunity to join the Popocrats in the restoration of silver," replied Mr. Patterson, emphatically, "the object for which we have been fighting, you need not worry about the identity of the party. There will be no party. You'll have no following. The individual Populists will desert you as rats desert a sinking ship."

WHO ARE THE DEMOCRATS

PERTINENT QUESTIONS PUT BY BRYAN IN 1894.

Popocratic Nominee Wants to Know if the Appellative Applies "to Those Who Shout the Name or to Those Who Seek to Apply in the Most Effective Way the Principles of Democracy"—His Advocacy of Bland—Declares He Will Bolt.

Omaha, Neb., July 19.—[Special.]—If Whitney, Hill, and the other Eastern Democrats think that their going away from what was left of the old party made any difference to the Western men they are much mistaken. On the contrary, William J. Bryan and his associates began to prepare for this split years ago. After the election of 1894, when they saw the party almost wiped off the face of the earth, they began to realize that a new issue must be pushed to the front. The South was for free trade; the West was for free silver. The Eastern Democrats were against free silver, and such of the protection element as lingered in the Democratic party was found in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania.

The South framed the Wilson bill. Wilson of West Virginia was its putative father, Crisp of Georgia was Speaker, and McMillin of Tennessee was the income tax champion.

When the tariff was taken up in the Senate Voorhees of Indiana was summarily laid on the shelf and the leadership was intrusted to Vest of Missouri and Arkansaw Jones. Gorman, Smith, Brice, McPherson, Hill, and other Eastern Democrats amended the tariff bill so as to produce more revenue, thus lessening the necessity for the income tax, which was the pet measure of the Southerners, as it was leveled at the prosperous North and East.

Bryan's Cry Against the East.

When the election of 1894 demonstrated that the people repudiated the tariff framed by Vest and Jones they and the Southern men gladly joined hands with the Western men in making silver the issue. From that time the effors of William J. Bryan have been directed to cementing the union between Dixie and the Trans-Missouri, and he has, as shown by his editorials and speeches, persistently raised a sectional cry against the East. He wanted the Eastern Democrats forced out of the party, and an examination of his record for the last two years shows that all his work has been in this direction.

Mr. Bryan foresaw the bolting of the Eastern Democrats and he promptly accepted the issue—in fact, he rather urged them to get out of the party as soon as they possibly could, and declared that the silver men would carry out their views regardless of the views of the Eastern Democrats.

In a long editorial of April 7, 1895, Mr. Bryan said:

"Whenever a silver Democrat has announced that he would not follow the Democratic party into the single standard camp he has been denounced as a deserter, but the goldbug papers have never been willing to support a silver Democrat, and it is fortunate that they announce their hostility in advance.

"The money question is before us; it must be settled, and the Democratic party must take a prominent part in the settlement. Mr. Cleveland and his gold standard followers have tried their hand at it and have put the Democratic party into the worst position it ever has occupied in this country. They have shown their inability to manage the party successfully accordng to their ideas. Now let it return to the principles of the fathers and see if resuscitation is not possible.

"Now is the time for the rank and file of the Democratic party to assert themselves. Now is the time for the common people who form the strength of the Democratic party to arise in their might and put the Democratic party on Democratic ground. Now is the time for them to demand the restoration of the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth.

Declares He Will Bolt.

As long ago as 1893 Mr. Bryan declared here in Nebraska, and his utterances are of record, that he would not follow the Democratic party if it ever adopted a gold standard platform, which he repeated at Jackson, Miss., in a most emphatic manner.

In an interview in June, 1895, he said: "The silver Democrats expect to control the next national convention, and I have no doubt but Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlyle will either bolt or vote the Republican ticket."

July 6, 1895, William Jennings Bryan addressed a meeting at Cincinnati by invitation. He was received well, although he was speaking on a subject where his views were not in harmony with many of those present. There was a fat man in the front row who put in his oar frequently, but with the best of humor, and his interruptions were received by the speaker in the friendly spirit in which they were meant.

"Will you vote for a Democrat as President on a goldbug platform?" asked the fat man persistently several times.

Then Bryan declared himself and furnished another text for bolting a convention when it does what one does not like. Said he, with great deliberation:

"Under no circumstances would I vote for such a man as President if the policy for the last two years is to be carried out."

In the World-Herald of Sept. 29, 1894, is a double-leaded editorial headed, "Faith Is Shown by Works," and containing a long text from the Bible, something which Mr. Bryan is fond of using in all his speeches. It is singular because it contains a fairly good excuse for Whitney, Hill, and the others in going out of the Chicago convention.

The young editor, not foreseeing how his words might come back to plague him, admits freely that Democracy is the principle and not the organization, which is the very thing for which the Eastern gold Democrats have been contending.

In the editorial referred to, evidently written by Mr. Bryan himself, is the following, which is likely to be quoted extensively during the coming campaign:

"Democracy is not a name merely. We apply the name to certain great principles of government. Democratic principles may exist, although another name may be applied to them, and the Democratic name may be falsely applied to principles that are undemocratic. Democracy, through the application of a good name to bad principles, does not benefit the principles.

Who Are Democrats?

"The Democrats worship the principles, not the name by which we designate them. Men do not love Democratic principles because they are distinguished by that particular name; they love them because they are good. Neither do men love Democratic principles merely for the sake of loving them. They love them because they believe that good government will be secured by the application of these principles to the departments of government. We love good government and we use party organizations to secure good government, but who would worship a party organization and forget the good which it is intended to secure? Who are the Democrats? Those who shout the name or those who seek to apply in the most effective way the principles of 'Democracy?'"

Aug. 5, 1894, while he was still at Washington participating in the struggle over the tariff bill which was then going on between the Senate and House, Bryan wrote a long letter to the local committee, in which he announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate. There was no question then as to his position in the tariff. He is an uncompromising free trader and never has been anything else. In his letter of that date, printed the following day in the World-Herald, after the usual general declaration, he says:

"I shall continue to labor for the tariff for revenue only, more deeply convinced than ever before by my short experience in Congress, that a protective tariff as we know it as only a system of legalized spoilation by which the organized few are able to plunder the unorganized many for a pretended public good."

He was also then and now is in favor of the income tax in its worst form, as advocated by the Populists, which is to graduate the tax so as to make it the most burdensome on those who have the most money. On this subject he said:

"I shall favor an income tax as a permanent part of our financial system, preferring a graduated tax, but accepting the tax provided in the Wilson bill as a step toward the restoration of equality in the distribution of the burdens of government."

The most significant feature of Bryan's declaration for the Senatorship is one in which he avows his willingness to destroy all existing contracts, although, as shown by THE TRIBUNE editorial columns, the Popocratic National convention declared for free silver, with a proviso that it should not affect existing contracts. The nominee long ago declared against this provision.

He is in favor of a law which would abrogate every money contract now in existence in this country. Unles he goes back on his declaration of Aug. 4, 1894, he is prepared to give the lie to that particular plank in the Democratic National platform.

In his letter announcing his candidacy for the United States Senate is the following significant paragraph:

"I shall also favor such legislation as will hereafter prohibit the making of contracts for any particular kind of money. No person should be permitted to demonetize by contract the Nation's money."

His Fight on Clevland.

It was two years ago, too, that William J. Bryan, for purposes best known to himself, declared that the President should be ineligible to reëlection. He was then fighting Grover Cleveland, and probably had no idea he would himself become the next Popocratic nominee. His declaration in his 1894 letter is as follows:

"I am in favor of an amendment to the Constitution making the President ineligible to reëlection, in order that he may not be tempted by ambition to use the enormous patronage at his disposal to secure a continuance in office."

In the World-Herald of Nov. 13, being the week following the election of 1894, when nearly all the Democratic statesmen in the country were left at home, including Mr. Bryan himself, who wanted to be Senator, there is a sorrowful editorial on "The Mighty Fallen."

In the course of this Mr. Bryan has the following to say of an old warhorse, who was his principal competitor at Chicago:

"Richard P. Bland, better known as Dick Bland, has served his constituents a score of years in the Lower House. He has been identified with the silver cause for all these years and has lost no opportunity to speak or vote for the restoration of the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution. His rugged honesty, his courage, his tireless industry, and his independence are recognized everywhere. He is a representative of Western thought and Western purposes. When silver triumphs, as it will, 'Dick' Bland will enjoy the reward which he has well earned by a lifetime devotion to the cause he has loved."

When silver triumphed at the Chicago convention Dick Bland did not enjoy his reward. The activity there of this laudatory editor was chiefly responsible for the failure of the old agitator to secure the nomination. Bryan loved Bland dearly in 1894, but this did not prevent him in 1896 from becoming the active and successful competitor for the nomination against the Missouri father of silver.

Immediately after the election of 1894 Mr. Bryan, through his paper, began to advocate the nomination of a Western man, and beginning on Nov. 10, printed an editorial commending Vice-President Stevenson and "Silver Dick" Bland as candidates who would be acceptable.

The very morning after the election, Mr. Bryan through his paper endeavored to show that the heavy losses sustained by the Democratic party in the East should transfer the next Presidential contest to the Mississippi Valley, and in this connection he says: "One important result of the election will be to turn the eyes of the Democratic masses to 'Dick' Bland if silver is made the issue in 1896. Otherwise to Vice-President Stevenson, who has a strong hold on the affections of the South and West. The South and West must get together and rescue the legislative power from the hands of the Northeastern States."

It was two years ago that Bryan and his followers began raising the sectional issue which has now driven out the Eastern Democrats, but the ideas of the Bryan men seem to have changed, for they would have nothing whatever to do with Stevenson and Bland, who made but a poor showing at Chicago, the Bryan men themselves combining to prevent his nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and going for that office to the far East, although in an editorial of Nov. 7 Mr. Bryan said: "The East cannot be relied on for Democrats jealous of the party's rights to discharge its duty to the people of the country."

WILL TRY TO ELECT CONGRESSMEN.

Sound Money Democrats in Alabama Preparing a Campaign.

Birmingham, Ala., July 19.—[Special.]—Sound money Democratic business-men are rapidly organizing in aid of the cause of sound money. The effort will be to elect sound money Congressmen, as the machinery is in the hands of free silver Democrats, and there is little doubt but Bryan will carry the State. The sound money crusade will not break out in North Alabama until after the State election on Aug. 3, when mammoth lists which have been circulated will be published and sound money clubs will be organized.

ALABAMA IS WITH THE BOLTERS.

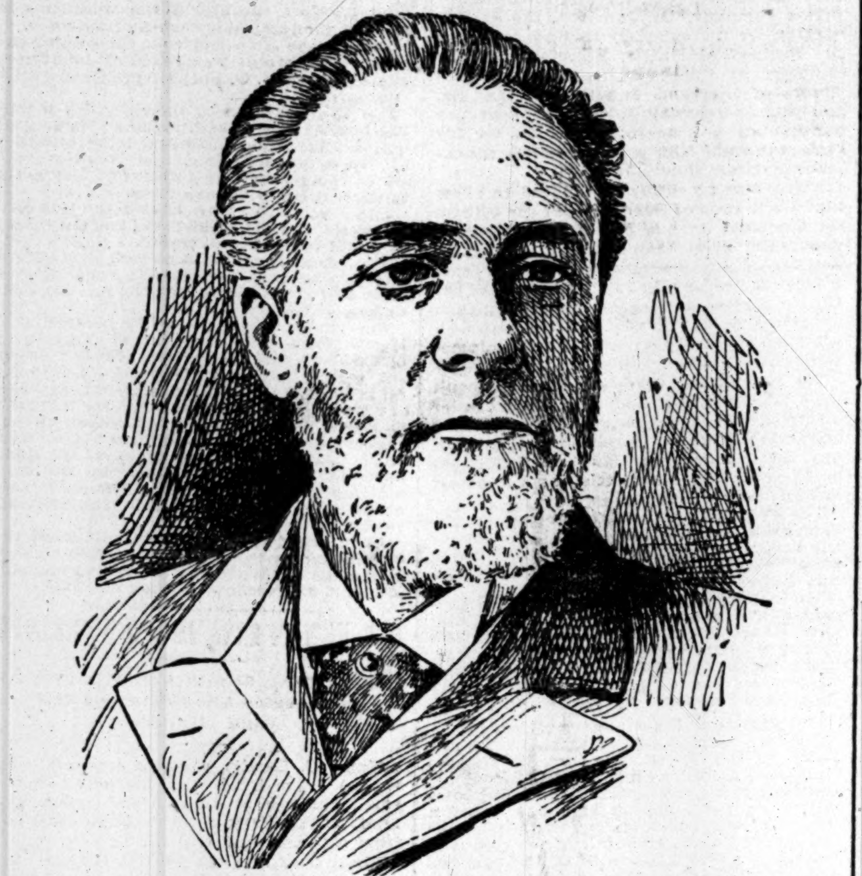
Sound Money Democratic Clubs Are Being Organized.

Montgomery, Ala., July 19.—[Special.]—It is announced tonight that sound money Democratic clubs will be organized in all of the towns and cities of Alabama this week in order that the sound money Democrats may be kept in line until some steps are taken toward putting a hard money Democratic ticket in the field. The dissatisfied Democrats decline to vote the Republican ticket on account of the protective plank and the race question.

Frog That Flies.

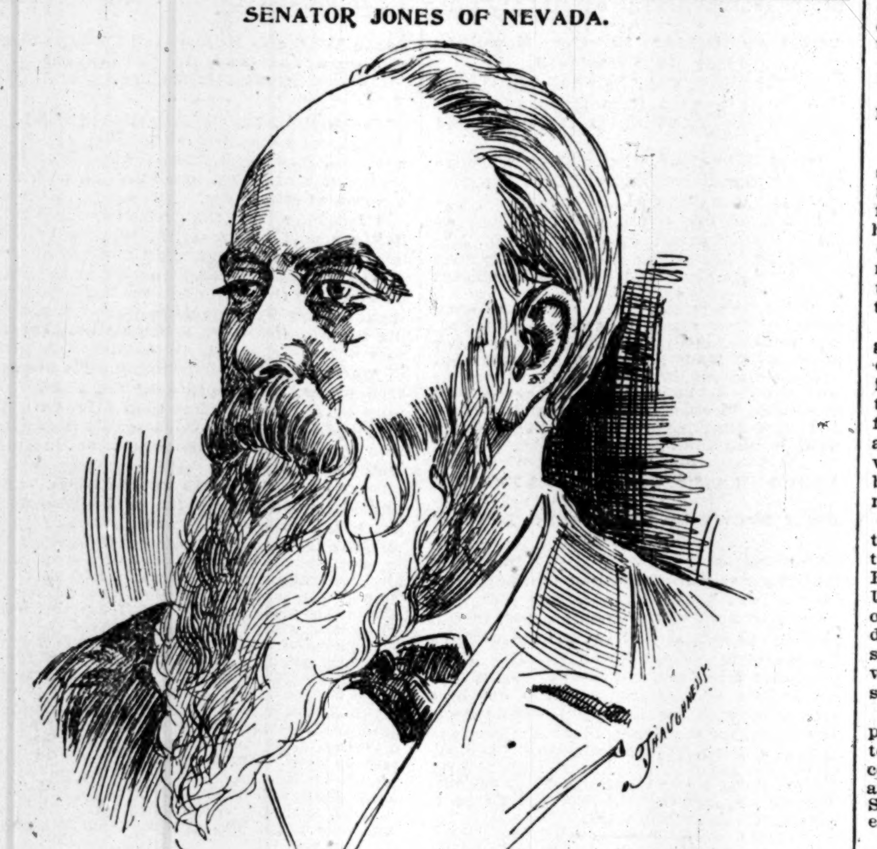
The flying frog of Surnim is fourteen inches in length and has side membranes like a flying squirrel. He can leap entirely across large rivers.

SENATOR H. M. TELLER OF COLORADO.



Ex-Republican (Attends Silver Convention).

SENATOR JONES OF NEVADA.



BRYAN ASKS THEIR AID.

THROUGH SENATOR JONES HE BIDS FOR POPULIST SUPPORT.

Conference Is Held at the Nebraskan's Headquarters—A Union of Silver Forces Is Urged—The Boy Orator "Will Know No Party" in the Matter of Patronage, So His Spokesman Says—Butler Is Importuned to Swing Around the South for Fusion.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19.—A meeting was held at the Lindell Hotel tonight in the interest of Bryan.

Chairman Jones of the Popocratic National committee was met at the station by Senator Stewart of Nevada, Gov. Stone of Missouri, M. C. Wetmore of St. Louis, and John J. Martin, who was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Popocratic convention. The party drove to the Planters' Hotel, where a short conference was held.

Gov. Stone informed Senator Jones as to the situation here, saying the Populists were willing to indorse Bryan if they could be assured that they would not be discriminated against.

Later Senator Jones attended a meeting of the Bryan men at the Bryan headquarters in the Lindell. About sixty men were present and a large number of States represented, among them being Missouri, Maryland, California, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Oklahoma, Iowa, and Washington.

At this conference Gen. J. B. Weaver of Iowa was chosen Temporary Chairman and Fred L. Bailey of Oklahoma, Mr. Merritt of Nebraska, and Mr. Young of Kansas Secretaries.

It was decided to push the Bryan movement with vigor, either for a nomination or an indorsement.

Senator Jones was asked as to what the Populists could expect in the way of recognition in case Bryan should be indorsed by the Populist party.

Senator Jones replied that in the event of Mr. Bryan's election to the Presidency he would know no party and would recognize all those who would rally to his support. Populists were not to be looked on as step-children. The recognition of all silver men would be equal.

This announcement was received with applause by the Popocrats present.

Senator Jones made further observations about this year's campaign being a fight by all the people for the people, and that no small differences should stand in the way of united action. He urged them to organize as the silver forces organized in Chicago.

Both of these statements were received with applause.

Afterward Senators Jones and Stewart had a conference with Senator Butler of North Carolina and urged him to use his influence with Southern delegations to support Bryan, as it was from these delegations that the principal opposition to Bryan came.

It was stated in the meeting that Mr. Bryan had formally declined to make any specific pledges, notwithstanding he had been importuned to do so. Those of the delegates present who had seen him since his nomination at Chicago stated that Mr. Bryan had said to them the Populists must trust him as he proposed to trust them, but that under no circumstances would he make any promise of appointments of any character to men of any party. This sentiment was applauded generally as courageous in view of the prospect of receiving 2,000,000 votes, but the statement was construed to mean that Mr. Bryan meant to be fair to all his supporters in all respects in case of his election.

Twenty-two States were represented in the meeting, and while all those present were not able to pledge their entire delegations, all spoke hopefully of the outlook.

The meeting was too limited in numbers, however, to enable those present to form any intelligent idea as to whether the Bryan forces would be able to control the convention.

The discussion of the plans of the proceeding was general and all urged that no steps should be left untaken to secure the union of the silver forces in the campaign, which all present agreed could only be done through the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall. There was a unanimous resolve to withstand to the utmost the effort of the "middle-of-the-road" men to name a separate ticket. Committees were appointed to look after all the details of the organization, and an adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

PINGREE TO MAKE MICHIGAN SURE.

Friends Say His Nomination Would Insure State to McKinley.

Detroit, Mich., July 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—The political situation in Michigan is complicated by the failure to secure from Mayor Hazen S. Pingree, now serving his fourth term in this city, a declaration defining his position in regard to a Gubernatorial nomination from any other party than the straight-out Republican organization.

This comes from the fact that Mayor Pingree, while to date a Republican, has many characteristics that endear him to the political laborite; several that lead the Populists to look on him with a kindly eye, and the fact that he is at heart and by admission a free silverite. Notwithstanding this there is no doubt he would be pleased to receive the Republican Gubernatorial nomination on a gold platform.

The shadow that hangs over the State is the fear of what his Honor will do if he is turned down by the convention at Grand Rapids on July 25 next. It is known the Union Free Silver party formed at Lansing on Wednesday would nominate him or indorse him if he so desired, and it is just as sure that the Populists and the free silver wing of the Prohibitionists would follow suit.

Then would come the Popocracy with probably the same silver majority that came to Detroit to elect delegates to the Chicago convention, but with the element who were allured by Don M. Dickinson, Elliot G. Stevenson, and other administration men eliminated.

Pingree as Their Moses.

With a straightout candidate of their own a fight in Michigan would mean certain defeat, with a loss of rich spoils in nearly every county and city in the State. Is there much of any doubt that they would hail Pingree as their Moses?

Mayor Pingree on every occasion he has been asked to define his position has pointed to his record as a Republican and asked why his Republicanism should be doubted. If pushed he positively refuses to go on record.

He is a power in city, county, and State at this time, and if nominated by the Republicans will make Michigan's Electoral vote a certainty for McKinley. If he bolts the situation will be full of peril, and even conservative men admit the State might be lost not only as regards the State ticket but the Electoral nominees.

It might be contended that this being true the party would be sure to nominate him, but this is not so. Pingree is opposed by Gov. Rich and his followers, and by the powerful machine of the State Central committee, recently turned over to Dexter M. Ferry, the millionaire seedsman, by Chairman James McMillan. They may be strong enough to turn him down and if so they are in extreme danger of having a hard fight on their hands.

Hints of a Bolt.

It is getting to be believed that Pingree will bolt if not nominated by his party, throw off his mask, and appear as the free silverite he is. His followers out in the State, and even his lieutenants at home, hint at the danger of turning down their chief. If defeated at the convention he would be offered a nomination by some free silver organization, be indorsed by the others, and accept them all with thanks. The Prohibitionists and the union silver men are likely to keep their decks clear until the Democratic convention has acted, then act accordingly.

There are five other candidates in the field for the Gubernatorial nomination besides Pingree, including Col. A. T. Bliss of Saginaw, James O'Donnell of Jackson, Congressman D. D. Aitken of Flint, A. O. Wheeler of Manistee, and Harry A. Conant of Monroe. The three last named can be safely considered as outclassed, although Congressman Aitken's friends claim otherwise. He is a strong 16 to 1 free silver man, but one who has this week publicly declared he placed the tariff ahead of silver in importance, and would stand on the platform of his party regardless of his personal convictions.

The fight is to be between Pingree, Bliss, and O'Donnell, with their strength to date, it is believed, in the order named.

ANOTHER BRYAN LETTER FOUND.

Writes E. G. Wilson That He Does Not Approve Populist Principles.

Topeka, Kas., July 19.—[Special.]—E. G. Wilson of this city, a personal friend of William J. Bryan, Popocratic candidate for President, has in his a possession a letter in which Mr. Bryan declares he cannot approve of a number of People's party principles. The letter was written in reply to one sent to Mr. Bryan by Wilson shortly after Bryan delivered his speech in Congress on free silver, in which he was thought at the time to have left the Popocratic party. Mr. Wilson congratulated him on his speech and advised him to be sure to keep out of the People's party. To this Mr. Bryan replied as follows:

"House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1893.—E. G. Wilson, Esq., Topeka, Kas.— My Dear Wilson: I thank you for the suggestions contained in your letter. I have not left the Democratic party, but am ready to do so as soon as I am satisfied that it, as a party, is wedded to the gold standard. Until that time it is not necessary to discuss the merits or the demerits of the Populists. There are some things in their platform, however, which I do not and will not favor, but the Populists at their worst are not as dangerous to the government as the plutocratic wing of both old parties. The Democratic party has always represented those who believed in popular government and in bringing that government as near as possible to the people. If the Democratic party deserts its principles the masses will go to the independent party and moderate their ideas and make them a power for good.

"Thanking you for the friendly interest which you manifest, I am, very truly yours,
"W. J. BRYAN."

MONMOUTH DEMOCRATS BOLT BRYAN

Leading Party Men Refuse to Become Popocrats.

Monmouth, Ill., July 19.—[Special.]—Though the Popocrats of this city are arranging for a Bryan and Sewall ratification meeting for next Tuesday, all is not lovely in the camp. A number of the leading and old-line Democrats openly declare that they will not support the ticket at the polls.

Among the bolters are H. H. Pattee, George E. Armsby, F. E. Armsby, J. E. Alexander, John O'Dowd, D. Noelber, Frank Fowler, George H. Dennis, H. J. Ewing, Editor J. A. Ewing, and J. W. Vorwick. The last named is an Irishman, who says that there will be many bolters among his countrymen here.

LEADING INDIANA DEMOCRATS OUT.

E. A. Dausman and O. M. Packard Repudiate the Platform.

Goshen, Ind., July 19.—[Special.]—The announcement of the defection of two of the most prominent Democrats in Northern Indiana, made public yesterday, is apparently the forerunner of a perfect stampede. E. A. Dausman of this city, present Chairman, and Chairman for the last two campaigns of the Elkhart County Democrate committee, is one of the bolters, and ex-Mayor O. M. Packard of Plymouth is the other.

Mr. Dausman resigned his chairmanship in a ringing and fearless letter, which is an exhaustive arraignment of Popocracy as exemplified by the Chicago convention.

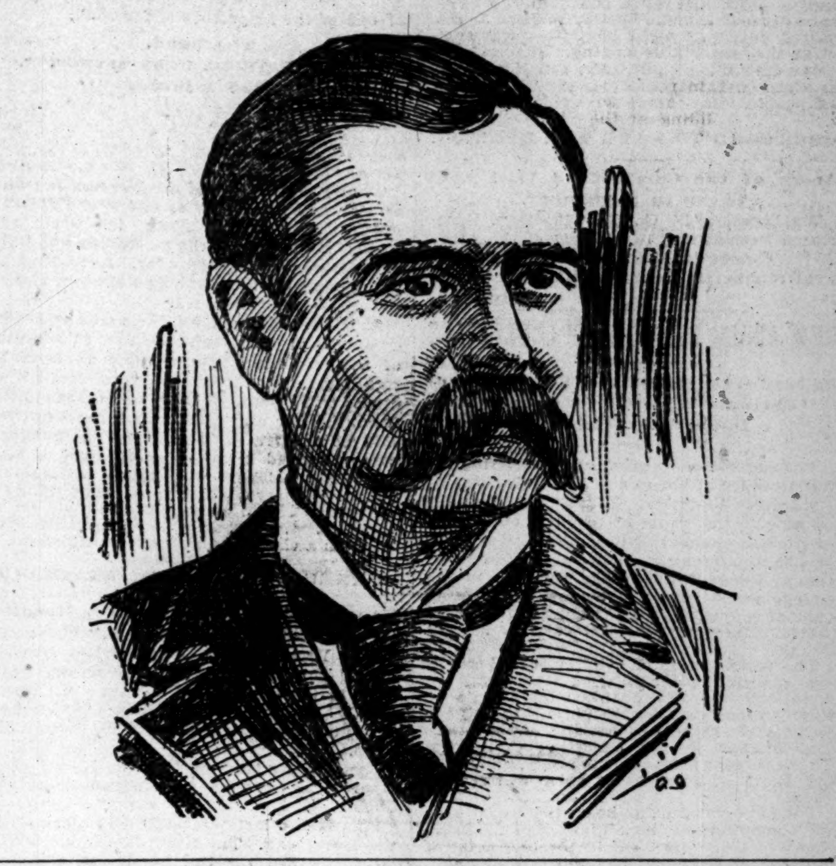
Mr. Packard has been an active Democratic party worker for over twenty years, a delegate to the national convention in 1892, and is now holding a front rank political office. He flatly declares his refusal to vote for any Presidential, Congressional, or legislative candidate favoring the Chicago platform.

Both Packard and Dausman favor an independent sound money Democratic ticket.

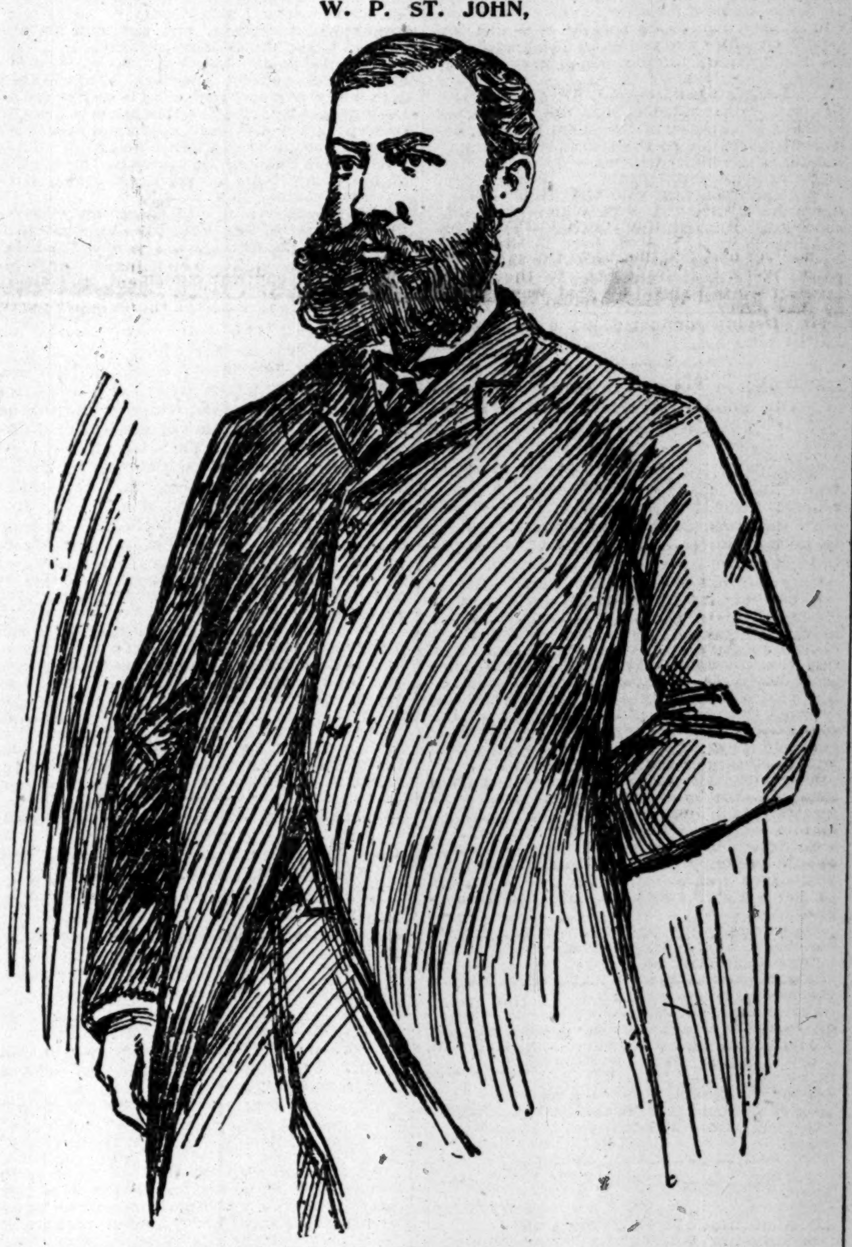
Output of Kimberley Mines.

Over $750,000 worth of diamonds are found in Kimberley every week.

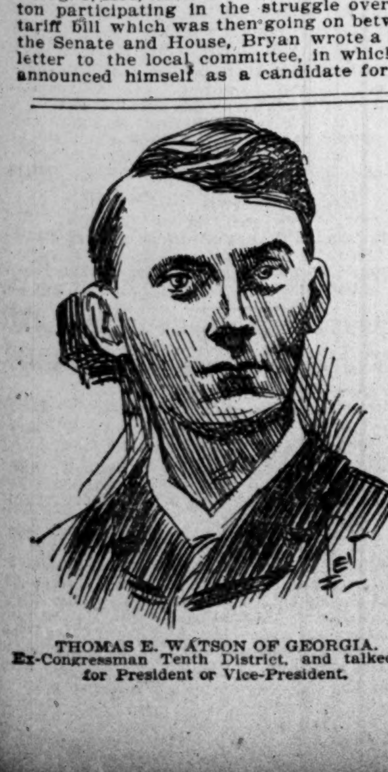
CHAIRMAN TAUBENECK OF THE POPULIST PARTY.



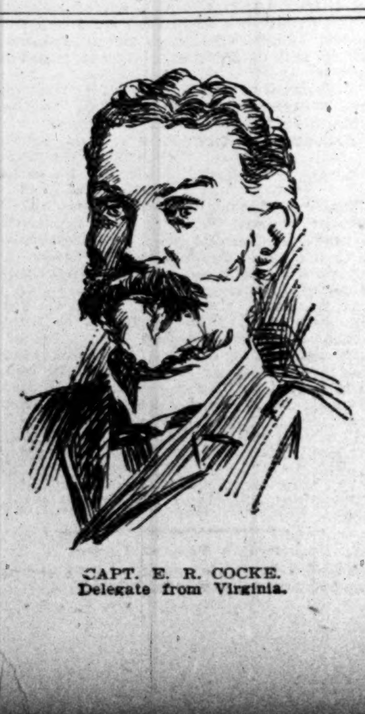
W. P. ST. JOHN,



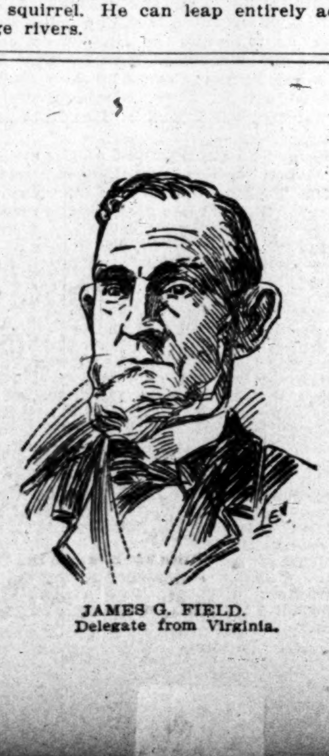
New York Ex-Banker, Who May Be Chairmanof Silver Convention.



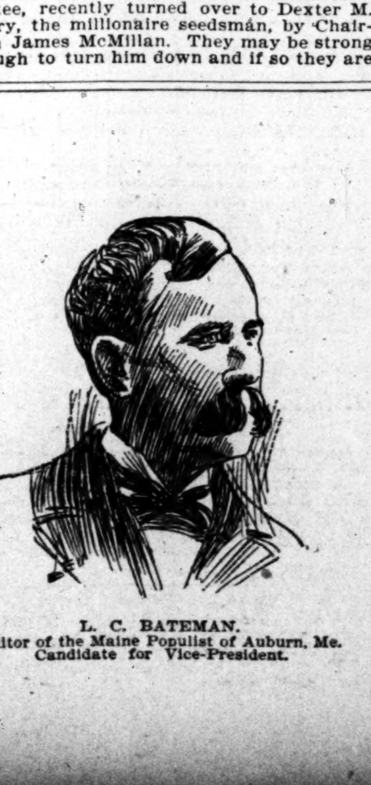
THOMAS E. WATSON OF GEORGIA.
Ex-Congressman Tenth District, and talked of for President or Vice-President.



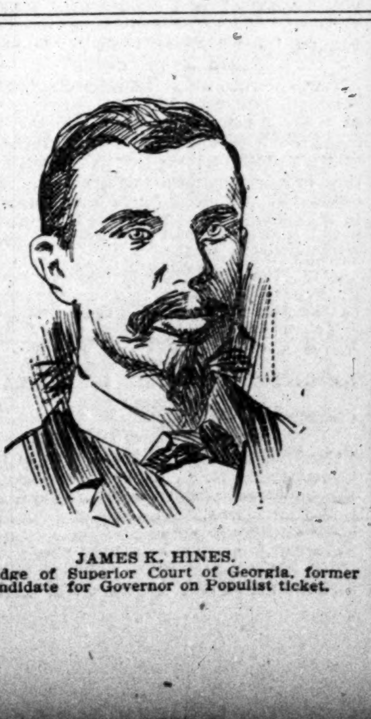
CAPT. E. R. COCKE.
Delegate from Virginia.



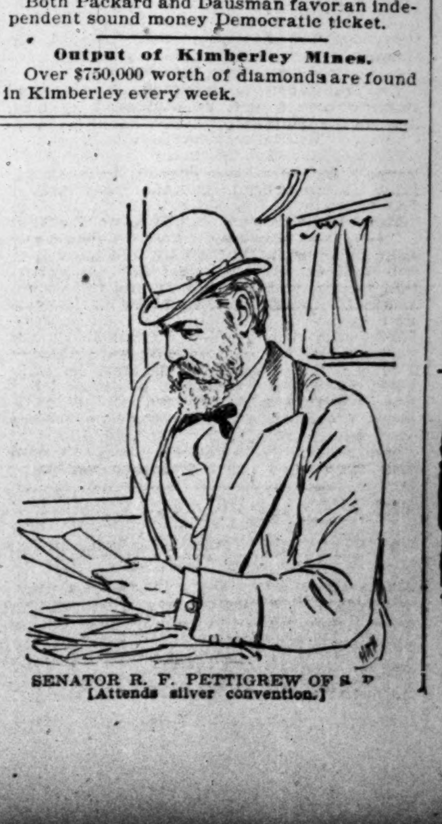
JAMES G. FIELD.
Delegate from Virginia.



L. C. BATEMAN.
Editor of the Maine Populist of Auburn, Me. Candidate for Vice-President.



JAMES K. HINES.
Ex-Judge of Superior Court of Georgia, former candidate for Governor on Populist ticket.



SENATOR R. F. PETTIGREW OF S. D.
[Attends silver convention.]

HANNA COMES TO DIRECT

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE ARRIVES TODAY.

Marks the Opening of the Campaign—Choice of Headquarters Will Be the First Matter of Discussion—Sentiment Seems to Favor the Selection of the Auditorium—Other Hotels Seek the Honor—Outlined Work of the Fight.

The arrival here today of Mark Hanna, Henry C. Payne, Charles A. Dawes, Cyrus Leland, W. T. Durbin, and Perry S. Heath of the Republican National Campaign committee will practically mark the opening of the Republican campaign. It is true it will be several days before the committee will get down to the regular business of the fight, but the preliminary machinery will be set in motion today, and from this time out there will be no let-up in the effort to secure the triumph of the Republican ticket.

The first question to be settled will be the location of the headquarters, and while it is probable the Auditorium will be chosen, a movement is on foot to locate them at the Great Northern Hotel. John A. Tanner and Dr. Jamieson are said to favor at least a practical consolidation of the two headquarters.

Mr. Hanna, as well as other members of the National committee, is known to favor the Auditorium, and it is probable it will be chosen. In fact, it is the impression that the matter has already been practically settled, the offer of the Republican National League to turn over its hearquarters to the National committee having been the deciding factor in the matter.

It is said the two organizations will work together, and, in conjunction with the Executive committee of the American Republican College League, will cover the political field as it never has been covered before. Each will have a distinct field of operations, so that there will be no duplicating of work. The fight will be made along the lines of the financial issue, for it is recognized by the committee that that issue has dwarfed all others, and the committee is confident the Republican position is one from which a winning fight can be made.

It is recognized, too, that the people to be reached are largely the farming and laboring classes, where the silver sentiment has developed the most strength, and a vast amount of homely, practical campaign literature, dealing simply with well-established facts affecting the interests of these people, will be put forth. This, of course, will be supplemented by an imposing array of the most brilliant and successful speakers in the Republican party.

It is the general impression that Henry C. Payne will be placed in charge of the work here, although it is possible that the labor complication may lead to another selection. The real head, however, will be Mark Hanna. He will be the one who will outline the work to be done, and his guiding hand will be felt in everything the committee does.

ALTGELD COMES TO TOWN AGAIN.

It Is Believed He Is Working to Secure Indorsement by Populists.

Gov. Altgeld registered at the Palmer House late yesterday afternoon, taking Parlor Y, his usual quarters when on a political mission. He said he came here on private business and would remain four or five days. He refused, however, to discuss politics and denied himself to all save his closest friends.

It is understood that he has come here to consult with his friends concerning certain features of the coming Populist convention at St. Louis, and which may interfere with some of the Governor's plans. He has been working quietly to secure the indorsement of the State Populist convention, but should there be a bolt at St. Louis and another convention on the part of the anti-Bryan Populists it would complicate matters badly.

Kites in Warfare.

Kites will likely be used in future warfare for carrying such explosives as dynamite. For this purpose a series of seven kites, built on light bamboo frames, will be employed, and the explosives could be carried to an enormous distance, and then automatically dropped by pulling a string.

Foster Women's Shoes.
Every shoe stamped with this trade mark.
Our Fifth Annual Sale!
An accumulation of samples and stock shoes, consisting of sizes (2 to 4), all widths (costing to make from two to five dollars a pair), at
ONE DOLLAR:
The qualities are the same as all Foster Shoes—the **best.** A matter of reducing stock of **small** sizes.
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26 Washington-st.
Opposite Marshall Field's.

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DUCHESS OF SOMERSET—(The Country and Towns of the Dart.)
A. H. MATSHALL—(The Cambridge "A. D. C." An unique and fascinating article on the famous University Club, enhanced in interest by the illustrations of well-known living personages, politicians, dignitaries of the church, all former members of the club, in thir impersonations of women's parts at the club's entertainments.)
SIR WALTER BESANT—(The City of Refuge—serial story.)
F. LEGGE—(Fortune Telling by the Stars.)
REV. A. H. MALAN—(Hardwick Hall—by special permission of the Duke of Devonshire.)
G. W. FORREST—(The Kingdom of Kerry.)
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Toronto: Toronto News Co.

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may be instantly relieved and permanently cured by Booth's "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler Outfit; the new and wonderful Australian "Dry-Air" treatment of throat and lung diseases.
"CURES BY INHALATION."
At all druggists, $1.00, or at office. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Extra bottle Hyomei Inhalant, 50c. Send for free pamphlet.
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Thinking People—
Those who know the purchasing value of a dollar — are finding our stock of DIAMONDS to their liking. You will too. Quality considered, our prices are as low as anywhere on earth.
Terms a specialty if you havn't the money.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
3rd Floor Columbus Memorial Bldg.
S. e. cor. State and Washington.

MURDERED IN A PARLOR.

UXORCIDE AT ROCKFORD UNDER SENSATIONAL CONDITIONS.

James French Chases His Wife Into a Fashionable Residence and Kills Her—Shoots Prof. A. Barker and Fires at County Clerk Norton, Who Attempt to Capture Him—Pursued by a Crowd He Shoots Himself and Jumps Into the River.

Rockford, Ill., July 19.—[Special.]—James French shot and killed his wife here this afternoon. He shot a man who grappled with him, kept a crowd of pursuers at bay with the contents of two revolvers, and fled to the river, where he sought to end his life by drowning, first putting a bullet into his head.

Two officers jumped into a rowboat near by and pulled the murderer from the river and he was then conveyed to the county jail. The murder has created a great sensation and threats of lynching are heard on all sides tonight.

French is a tailor by occupation. He and his wife have not lived happily together and have twice separated. Several months ago he threatened to end her life and was put under bonds to keep the peace. The couple met again last Friday and French renewed his threats. Mrs. French kept out of his way until this afternoon about 2 o'clock, when the couple met at the corner of Winnebago and North streets, in a fashionable residence quarter. Mrs. French was walking in company with Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

French stopped the women and coolly informed his wife that he was going to kill her. Mrs. Fitzpatrick fell in a faint on the walk and Mrs. French ran toward the residence of Orange N. Gorham, with French after her with a revolver in his hand. The woman attempted three times to open a front door in the Gorham house, but was jerked away by her husband.

She finally succeeded in opening the door, and ran into the parlor, where French emptied his revolver at her. He continued to fire until she fell to the floor a corpse.

The only other person in the house at the time was Mrs. Gorham, who was up-stairs.

Prof. Albert Barker, a neighbor, heard the shots and ran to the Gorham house, where he grappled with French. A bullet from the latter's ready revolver, which he had reloaded, struck Barker in the arm.

French then fired several shots at County Clerk M. A. Norton, who was hastening to the scene, but did not succeed in hitting him. By this time the neighborhood was aroused, and people gathered about the Gorham house, determined to capture the murderer. The latter drew another loaded gun from his pocket, broke through the crowd, and ran north on Winnebago street, firing at the crowd, who responded with occasional shots. After running three blocks French turned east and crossed the street car tracks. The occupants of two street cars en route to a ball game joined in the chase at this point, and there were now fully 300 people on his trail.

French was brought to bay on the river bank. He took a few more shots at the crowd, then turned his weapon against his head. The bullet missed a vital spot and he plunged into the river, from which he was quickly taken.

French was formerly in the confectionery business here. His wife was a handsome woman of 28 years of age, and had resided here since her girlhood.

The Coroner's jury held French for murder in the first degree. The jail is being closely guarded by the officials. The murderer is an Italian, and has no relatives in this country, excepting a cousin in New York.

WISCONSIN TURNERS AT FOND DU LAC

Seven Thousand Witness the Contests, Which Are Closely Contested.

Fond du Lac, Wis., July 19.—[Special.]—The Turners of Wisconsin and their friends to the number of 7,000 held full sway in the city today. The contests of the fest which were held at Ingram's Park were of an interesting character and the honors were closely contested. Judges will award the prizes tomorrow evening.

The classes and the number represented in each are as follows: Vorwaerts, 28; Milwaukee, 23; North Side, 9; South Side, 26; Bahnfrei, 30; all of Milwaukee. Sheboygan, 24; Fond du Lac, 14; Green Bay, 12; New Holstein, 8; Madison, 14; and La Crosse, 8.

Among the judges were the following Chicago Turners: Herman Hein, Oscar Weinbrod, Ernest Hibbler, C. A. Cobelli, George Wittich, George Steffens, A. Zopp, C. Toll, Otto Schmidt, and W. Kopp.

An elaborate display of fireworks was a feature of the evening's program, which also included a band concert by Bach's Band of Milwaukee and the Arion of Oshkosh.

TRAGEDY RESULTS FROM WHIPPING.

John Eskew Punishes His Daughter and Resents Interference.

Hannibal, Mo., July 19.—[Special.]—News reached this city today of a tragedy that occurred late Saturday evening near Barry, Pike County, Ill. John Eskew and James Calahan are brothers-in-law. Eskew is a widower and has a grown daughter, who makes her home at Calahan's.

Eskew went to the home of Calahan Saturday evening to induce his daughter to go home with him and keep house for him. She refused to do so, when he gave her a whipping. This caused a quarrel between Calahan and Eskew, and Eskew drew his revolver and shot Calahan three times, then placing the revolver to his own temple blew out his brains.

Calahan is still alive, but it is thought his wounds will prove fatal. Both men were farmers, and stood well in the community.

ST. JOSEPH SALOONISTS GIVE IN.

Screens Are Removed on Sunday and the Crowd Goes Dry.

St. Joseph, Mich., July 19.—[Special.]—A man from Bridgeman, twelve miles south of here, came to this city yesterday and complained to Sheriff Witcomb of Kibler & Seaver, proprietors of the Eldorado liquor store, for keeping open on Sunday last. A warrant was sworn out by the Sheriff for their arrest and was served by Deputy Sheriff Brooks.

The nine saloonists that were recently arrested complied with the law today and drew their screens and partitions so that the bar could be seen from the sidewalk by the passer by. The crowd had to go dry to some extent.

There are two places that have not been pulled yet that probably violate the law right along, but the law and order people for some reason have not reached them yet.

ALLEGED ELOPERS AT DUBUQUE.

Rev. E. G. Scott and Daisy Dorlan Start for Chicago.

Dubuque, Ia., July 19.—[Special.]—There is a clew at last to the whereabouts of the Rev. E. G. Scott, the Waterloo minister, who is supposed to have eloped with Daisy Dorlan a week ago yesterday. He is said to have been seen in this city together with the girl by a person who, at the time, did not know who they were, but they perfectly answer the description since sent out.

They boarded a Great Western train here on Saturday night. Scott told Conductor Thornton that he was a minister and wanted a half fare ticket to Chicago. The conductor replied that he had no authority to sell such. Scott then bought a ticket to Elizabeth and also one for the young girl with him, whose dress corresponded to that worn by Miss Dorlan. At Elizabeth he purchased a half fare ticket for Chicago.

During the trip Conductor Thornton had some conversation with Scott, and the latter inquired about train connections between Chicago and Cincinnati. The conductor has no doubt of Scott's identity.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS.

Many Visitors at Madison, Where the Lectures Begin Today.

Madison, Wis., July 19.—[Special.]—The Columbian Catholic summer school was formally opened today with the celebration of pontifical mass by Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee at St. Raphael's Church. At the same hour Bishop Ogorman of Sioux Falls preached at St. Patrick's Church. About 150 visitors are already in the city, and large delegations are looked for tomorrow. Tomorrow the lectures begin, and in the evening an informal reception occurs.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DIE TOGETHER.

Lose Their Property and Commit Suicide by Taking Morphine.

Galesburg, Ill., July 19.—[Special.]—As a result of despondency over failure in business Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Gradke of this city took morphine last night and were discovered by their daughter Jennie at 8 o'clock this morning in a dying condition.

Doctors were summoned, but could do nothing, and both died at 10 o'clock.

Gradke, who for many years was a well-to-do citizen of New Boston, disposed of his property there and moved here to engage in the saloon business, thinking he could thus make more money. He lost money from the first, and three weeks ago his creditors closed his place.

Mrs. Gradke wrote a letter to the children in which she asked for forgiveness, and told how she wanted distributed among the children a $5,000 insurance policy in the Covenant Mutual Benefit Society. When Jennie retired Saturday night her father was seated at the centertable writing. She heard no noise during the night. Mr. and Mrs. Gradke were both 61 years old, and were kindly old people. They leave three children.

ROCKFORD TO HAVE THE REUNION.

Army of the Cumberland Will Meet There in September.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—Gen. Rosecrans, President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, announces its next annual reunion at Rockford, Ill., Sept. 23 and 24.

NEW ANGLE FOR SUMMER COLLEGIANS

Undergraduates at the University of Chicago Find Their Troubles Doubled by Teachers.

The regular undergraduate student is having troubles of his own at the University of Chicago this quarter. Usually he stays over to attend the summer term to obtain his credit in a course in which he failed to pass, or else to pursue his studies under some professor whose lectures are regarded in the college world as a "soft snap," combining this, of course, with a gay time in the social world. But this year his cake is largely dough.

The recent influx of country school teachers and staid principals from far-away institutions who have taken advantage of their annual vacation to pursue the higher paths of learning has brought about a radical change in the condition of affairs. These persons have come to study, and nothing short of good hard work will satisfy them.

The old professor, as he casts his eyes over the class-room at the beginning of the hour, sees a decided contrast in the character of his hearers between this and last summer. Instead of finding in the room a few weary students who were evidently enjoying themselves the night before he sees many severe-looking men and women who are almost as learned as himself, and who, in all probability, will possess ideas of their own about the treatment of the subject under consideration.

So he doubles the lesson for next day, and instead of treating the lesson lightly goes into it in a manner that would rival his early days as a young and inexperienced "tute."

All this is painful to the poor "undergrad."

"Why," said one of the regular students, when questioned about his studies, "every other solitary soul in my Latin class has read Horace seven or eight times, and most of them know Cæsar by heart. What can you expect me to do among such sharks, especially since the professor has just doubled the ordinary number of pages for translation?"

Dr. Joseph Agar Beet, LL. D., of Wesleyan College, Richmond, England, who is visiting Chicago as a guest of President Harper, delivered a lecture to the students of the university yesterday afternoon in Kent Hall on "Christian Contentment." He took Paul as an example, and said that that disciple, when he wrote, "In whatever state I am, there am I content," had solved the mystery of ages.

Next week the doctor will deliver several public lectures at the university on the sayings of the apostles.

TROOPS AT CAMP LINCOLN GET A REST.

Rain Puts a Stop to the Movements of the Second Brigade and the Day Is Dull.

Springfield, Ill., July 19.—[Special.]—This was a dull day at Camp Lincoln, as the protracted rain of the day greatly interfered with the work of the troops until evening, when the Fourth Regiment held a dress parade under the command of Col. Smith.

Three schools of instruction were held during the day at the brigade headquarters. From 10 to 11 o'clock Capt. Swift, U. S. A., instructed the officers of the regiments on stationing outposts for the skirmishes. After this the non-commissioned officers were instructed by Lieut. Ryan, U. S. A., concerning their duties. At 4:30 Capt. Swift addressed the officers of the regiment on the manner in which they should command their companies during the field maneuvers, which will be similar to those of the First Brigade.

No instructions have yet been issued from general headquarters concerning the movements of the troops. The rain may interfere with the plans to some extent. It was intended that one of the regiments should be sent out to Chinkapin Hill tomorrow night, but owing to the bad condition of the roads this may be postponed for several days.

The union religious service which was to have been held at 3:30 o'clock was postponed on account of the rain.

The boys are all well. At sick call today there were no responses.

Camp Douglas, Wis., July 19.—[Special.]—By special permission the troops of the Fourth Regiment went home this afternoon. During the morning they were all busy making final preparations for departure. The Second Regiment, composed of twelve companies, in charge of Col. Charles Born, is expected here in the morning. The advance detail, in charge of Quartermaster Capt. Nemitz, arrived yesterday, and since has been busy making preparations for the encampment. The Second will have its own butcher shop on the grounds and secure a fresh supply of meats from Chicago daily.

Last evening's dress parade was commanded by the junior regimental officers. Frank Rock, formerly Adjutant of the Fourth, but now of Chicago, who is visiting in camp, took part in the parade.

The hospital report shows a very healthy week, there only being four or five cases and none of them serious.

CELEBRATION AT CLEVELAND BEGINS.

Centennial Anniversary of the Settlement of the City—Program for the Week—McKinley to Speak.

Cleveland, O., July 19.—The celebration of the centennial of Cleveland began today with appropriate services in all the churches. This afternoon there was a mass-meeting at Central Armory at which addresses were delivered by representatives of the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths. Tonight the German citizens held mass-meetings at Central Armory and Music Hall.

The military encampment of State and regular troops will be dedicated by Gov. Bushnell tomorrow.

Tuesday will be early settlers' day.

Wednesday, the 22d, being the 100th anniversary of the arrival here of Moses Cleveland, the pioneer surveyor of the Connecticut Land company, will be founders'-day. Many distinguished visitors will be present, among them Gov. Coffin and staff of Connecticut. Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut will deliver the historical address. There will be a parade of military and civic societies in the afternoon and a historical pageant at night.

Thursday will be New England day, and Senator Hawley, Gov. Coffin, and Maj. McKinley will be among the speakers.

Friday will be wheelmen's day, and it is expected that 10,000 riders will be in the parade to occur on that day. The celebration will continue until Sept. 10, the anniversary of Perry's victory, and each week will be crowded with interesting events.

SEA RUNS TOO HIGH FOR WRECKING.

No Effort Made to Raise the Sunken Tug Johnson Yesterday.

The sunken tug Johnson was not raised yesterday. The preliminary work was not even attempted by the Dunham Towing company on account of the high sea. Another tug, with a diver aboard, will be sent out this morning, and if the lake is sufficiently calm the work will be commenced.

DEATH ON THE TROLLEY.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE NASSAU ROAD IN BROOKLYN.

Carelessness of a Motorman Ends in the Death of the Conductor and Painful Injuries to Five Passengers—Offender Put Under Arrest by Order of a Company Inspector—Car Bearing a Load of Coney Island Pleasure-Seekers Jumps the Track.

New York, July 19.—[Special.]—Owing to the alleged recklessness of a motorman of one of the trolley cars of the Nassau Electric railway company of Brooklyn five persons were more or less seriously injured and one killed during an accident at 10:30 tonight. The motorman was locked up by order of one of the inspectors of the road.

The Dead.

DONOHUE, PATRICK, trolley car conductor.

The Injured.

Dougherty, John.
Gray, Mrs. Charles.
Harstadt, William.
Roberts, Mrs. E.
Sifkind, Mrs. Bertha.

Trolley car No. 760 of the Nassau line was on its way from Coney Island to the Thirty-ninth street ferry landing in Brooklyn. Daniel Maloney was the motorman and Patrick Donohue the conductor. According to the officials of the line there were only forty-seven passengers aboard.

As the car shot around the curve at Tenth avenue and Thirty-ninth street at a speed of not less than fifteen miles an hour it was suddenly thrown off the track and ditched. Passengers were thrown violently from the car and landed in a heap on the side of the track. The other passengers who remained on the car received a bad shaking up. There were many children in the car and for a while there was a panic.

Edward Tobin, an inspector of the road, ordered the arrest of Motorman Daniel Maloney on a charge of criminal carelessness.

SUMMER SHOWS SEEK SEASHORE.

Hope Booth to Appear in "Ten Minutes in the Latin Quarter."

New York, July 19.—[Special.]—A considerable share of our summer shows have gone to the seashore. The range of amusements at Manhattan Beach is wide enough to include the Rice circus and the Sousa concerts.

The summer term of "In Gay New York" is progressing with no hindrances at the Casino.

This is the last week of "El Capitan" at the Broadway. The Klein-Sousa opera will be performed for the hundredth time on Tuesday night and souvenirs will then be distributed.

The season of light opera in German is swimming along pleasantly at Terrace Garden. The first half of this week will be given to "Fatinitza," the revival of which commands the services of Ida Wilhelm, Emil Sondermann, Philia Wolff, Edmonde Low, and Ferdinand Schuertz. "Der Arme Jonathan," which we know in English as "Poor Jonathan," will be given on Thursday and for the rest of the week.

Starlight reaches a majority of the current vaudeville resorts, and these open-air shows are now being favored by the weather.

Hope Booth, who was manager of a London theater for a short and eventful period, is to appear at the American Theater Roof tomorrow evening in a sketch entitled "Ten Minutes in the Latin Quarter." Her costumes will be scant, but she will have a clothed assistant in Joseph Slater.

From the point of view of the visitor to the continuous variety theaters hot weather does not make any appreciable difference in their programs. Each of the three resorts of this character that are now open begins its entertainment soon after noon, and ends it but a little before midnight, and the quality of the many items compares favorably with that maintained in winter.

The recent attempt to assassinate President Faure of France has brought into prominence the wax figure of him at the Eden Musée.

HOLD TWO CYCLE EXHIBITIONS.

Sanger and the Board of Trade to Be Rivals.

New York, July 19.—[Special.]—It has been definitely settled that New York is to have two bicycle shows next winter. One will be run under the direction of the National Cycle Board of Trade. The other is to be an experiment, and will be managed by Frank W. Sanger, sometimes called "The father of American cycle expositions."

The Sanger show will be held in Madison Square Garden, while the National Cycle Board of Trade exhibition will go on at Grand Central Palace, Forty-third street and Lexington avenue, a building admirably suited to the purpose.

The fight for exhibiters has already begun in earnest, but it has not been a particularly interesting struggle thus far, for the Board of Trade received more than 200 applications for space from manufacturers in response to its first circulars. Mr. Sanger has made no report as to the number of exhibits he has corralled, but he looks as happy and contented as a man who finds four aces in his hand.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT IS BETTER.

Cool Weather Brings Him Relief and His Family Feels Encouraged.

New York, July 19.—[Special.]—Cool weather is doing more for Cornelius Vanderbilt than any medicine could accomplish. He was able to speak a few words and to move his right arm and leg when he awoke this morning. His family felt much encouraged. The morning bulletin, which was signed by Dr. McLane and Dr. Draper, said:

"Mr. Vanderbilt passed a comfortable night. His condition remains the same as last reported."

There are fourteen words in this bulletin. By a curious coincidence more than half the previous official statements of the physicians contained just thirteen words. A superstitious policeman detailed in front of the house has been worrying over these thirteen-word bulletins. A broad smile of relief and gratification spread over his face today when he had examined the announcement and saw that what he called "the thirteen hoodoo" had been removed.

NEW THOUGHTS FOR THEOSOPHS.

Beecham Harding Says the Science of Materialism Is Dead.

New York, July 19.—[Special.]—Beecham Harding of England spoke tonight before the Harlem Theosophical Society at No. 142 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street on the subject, "Theosophy and Social Problems." Among other things he said:

"What the world lacks is a science of human society; a science that will treat a man as a human being and not as an animal. Science used to be materialistic. It is now seen that materialism is dead. It was once thought nothing could pass through fire and wood. The X rays shows that this can be done. Knowledge is increasing, science is making marvelous discoveries, but what is lacking above all is a science of human society."

DIGS A FORTUNE FROM THE EARTH.

Staten Island Man Finds $10,000 in an Old Iron Pot.

New York, July 19.—[Special.]—Daniel Wandell, a farmer, has lived for sixty years in the old family homestead on the Richmond road, in Concord, Staten Island. He was well-to-do before last Saturday, but on that day he became wealthier by some $10,000 in gold, which he found in an old iron pot in a hole which had been dug in front of his house for a trolley pole. In the evening Farmer Wandell, moved by curiosity, went out to the open hole and looked down into it. What appeared to be an iron pot showed on the side of the clay in the hole. He dug it out and found $10,000 in coins, most of which were dated thirty years ago.

FRIGHTFUL FALL OF AN AERONAUT.

Charles Raymond Drops 200 Feet and Receives Fatal Injuries.

New York, July 19.—[Special.]—At Washington Park, N. J., today there were about 40,000 excursionists from Woodbury and surrounding towns. As part of their amusement Charles Raymond, known as the "Boy Aeronaut," ascended in his balloon. Raymond cut loose the parachute and in his descent amused the crowd with acrobatic feats. When he was about 200 feet from the ground he lost his hold on the bar and fell to the ground. When picked up he was found to have a broken arm, a dislocated knee, and internal injuries. The doctors said he could not recover.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Ex-Senator Platt Down for a Song at a Chowder Party.

New York, July 19.—The Progress club of the Tenth Assembly District, of which Jake Patterson and ex-Ald. Rothman are the leading spirits, will hold its annual outing Aug. 10. Thomas C. Platt will probably attend. When the club held its annual banquet on Lincoln's birthday Mr. Platt was present and sang a song—his first in public. Should Mr. Platt attend the chowder party this year he will be requested to sing a song entitled, "I Didn't Do a Thing to Warner Miller."

Chicagoans at New York Hotels.

The following Chicagoans are registered at the following New York hotels today:

Hoffman—E. A. Prister.
Astor—A. H. Starr, A. A. Taylor, T. White.
Gilsey—J. V. O'Donnell, P. Young, J. L. Enright, O. Jones, Miss G. Bryan, G. W. Craken, J. J. Reilly.
Murray Hill—F. W. Letton, C. L. Iverson and wife, T. N. Woodruff, J. H. Wyeth.
Park Avenue—C. H. Miller, W. B. Williams, A. M. Hichuke, M. Bowman, C. Williams.
Imperial—S. W. McMunn.

Prof. Horace Wells to Marry.

The engagement is announced at New Haven, Conn., of Prof. Horace L. Wells of the Sheffield Scientific School and Miss Sarah Lord Griffin of Lyme, Conn. Miss Griffin is the youngest daughter of the late Dr. Edward Dorr Griffin, who was a grandson of George Griffin of New York City.

Burning of an Old-Time Homestead.

The old Ness homestead at Matawan, N. J., one of the oldest houses in the country, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Upon one of the foundation rafters today the words "Built in 1613" were found. The house was built by a grandfather of the late Commodore Conover.

Young Boy Kills His Brother.

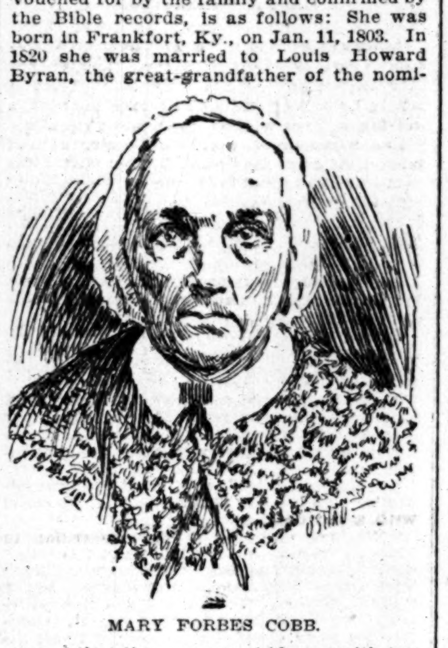
James Griffin, 12 years old, stabbed and killed his 16-year-old brother, Joseph Griffin, with a pocket knife today during a quarrel over the possession of a baseball mask.

BRYAN'S GRANDMOTHER SMOKES A PIPE

Mrs. Mary Forbes Cobb, a Relative of the Popocratic Nominee by Blood and Law—Lives at New London.

Kokomo, Ind., July 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—In the village of New London, ten miles west of this city, resides an old woman now nearing the century mark, who claims a double relationship to William J. Bryan, recently nominated for President of the United States. Her name is Mary Forbes Cobb, formerly a resident of Kentucky, but for sixteen years making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Susan McDaniels of this county. Mrs. Cobb is a step-great-grandmother of W. J. Bryan, the Popocratic nominee, and is also related to the young Nebraskan by blood.

Her story of the relationship, which is vouched for by the family and confirmed by the Bible records, is as follows: She was born in Frankfort, Ky., on Jan. 11, 1803. In 1820 she was married to Louis Howard Bryan, the great-grandfather of the nominee, at that time a young widower with two children, George T., the older, being the grandfather of William J. Bryan. She reared George as her own son from early infancy until reaching man's estate, when he moved to Illinois. Her maiden name was Mary Forbes Gano, and she is a blood relative of the older Bryan, her mother being a Bryan, a cousin of her husband. Five children were born to Louis H. and Mary Forbes Bryan.



MARY FORBES COBB.

Twelve years after the death of Mr. Bryan she married Elisha Cobb, who died in 1844. There were six children by the latter union.

She lived in Clark and Owen Counties, Ky., residing for years near the home of Henry Clay, with which family she was well acquainted. She distinctly remembers the visit of De Kalb to this country and the homage paid him by the soldiers of the revolution.

Her first husband, Louis Howard Bryan, was in the war of 1812, entering when 17 years old, and remaining to the close of the conflict.

The elderly woman has an interesting collection of revolutionary relics. Her grandfather, John Gano, was a chaplain in the revolutionary war with Gen. Washington's troops. During the late civil war the Bryan home in Kentucky was repeatedly pillaged by the forces of both sides, and to avoid the ravages of the contending armies Mrs. Bryan freqently journeyed to Indiana in a covered wagon.

The venerable woman is remarkably vigorous and well preserved. Though 94 years of age lacking but a few months, she insists on helping her daughter with the household duties. When the word arrived that her relative had been nominated for President she was at the washtub, doing the family laundering. The next day, when press representatives called to see her, she was engaged with the week's ironing.

She was surprised and pleased over the information of her great-grandson's preferment, and she sent him a telegram of congratulation. She did not promise him her vote, however, as she is a lifelong Republican and declares she is too old to think of changing her politics now. She expressed the hope that her distinguished descendant if elected would make as good a President as Abraham Lincoln, who is her ideal of a Chief Executive. She is opposed to the present method of conducting campaigns, declaring them a needless waste of money that should go to the aid of the poor.

She is a member of the "Predestinarian Baptist Church," as she calls it, and is an estimable Christian woman.

She has used tobacco all her life, obtaining much comfort from her pipe, which she still smokes daily.

SWEDISH PICNIC AT ELECTRIC PARK

Nearly 3,000 People Enjoy Themselves in Listening to Music and Dancing in the Pavilion.

Nearly 3,000 Swedes picnicked yesterday at Electric Park. The picnic was given by the Swedish Society Central Association, representing thirty-five societies in the city, and was for the benefit of the needy Swedes and the Swedish Old People's Home.

The Iowa State Band presented a long program, including many dances, and those present enjoyed both.

The evening program began at 7 o'clock with the band concert, and the Swedish Glee club and the North Star Singing club rendered several selections. The point of attraction was the large pavilion, where the band was kept busy supplying dance music.

Among the Swedish-American citizens present were:

John Hoagland,
Justice C. H. Hoagland,
Will Hussander,
John Ortengren,
Magnus Olson,
C. E. G. Wingord,
Charles Johanson,
Hans Anderson,
D. A. Danielson,
Oscar W. Danielson,
Andrew Gustavson,
August Newman.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of:

George S. Olson,
Charles Funk,
Gust Johnson,
Swan Johnson,
D. A. Danielson,
Andrew Gustavson,
Charles Ringstrom,
August Newman.

Another picnic for the same cause will be held Sept. 6.

The picnic which was to have been given in Ogden's Grove yesterday by the Luxemburgers was postponed on account of the rain until Sunday, July 25.

Canada's Patent Laws.

A caveat may be filed in Canada just as in the United States, the entire expense being $20.

MR. RHODES KNEW OF IT.

CAPE COLONY COMMITTEE REPORTS ON THE JAMESON RAID.

Exonerates Cecil Rhodes from Actual Responsibility, but Blames Him for Being Tacitly in Sympathy—Chartered South Africa Company Furnished the Money, but Rhodes Afterwards Refunded It—London Office Exonerated.

Capetown, July 19.—The Select committee of the House of Assembly of Cape Colony to inquire into the circumstances of the Jameson raid has made a report.

It finds that Cecil Rhodes was fully acquainted with the preparations for the raid, and that Alfred Beit, director in the South Africa company, Dr. Jameson, the administrator for the company in Rhodesia, and Dr. Rutherford Harris, Secretary for the company at Capetown, were active promoters of the raid. It also finds that Dr. Jameson personally obtained from Johannesburg a letter of invitation for his raiders to come fully a month before the ostensible date.

There was no evidence adduced to show that Cecil Rhodes intended that the Pitsani force should invade the Transvaal uninvited. But at the same time there was an absence of any peremptory command from Rhodes to prevent the raid. Rhodes and Dr. Harris drafted a telegram containing such a command, but it was never dispatched, not even when the wires (cut by Dr. Jameson's orders) were restored.

The committee, therefore, cannot acquit Cecil Rhodes of responsibility. Rhodes never informed his colleagues of the raid. Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, and Sir Jacobus Dewet, British agent at Pretoria, alone sent telegrams to arrest Dr. Jameson's advance.

The Chartered South Africa company, the committee finds, supplied all the funds for the raid with the knowledge of its London office. Cecil Rhodes afterwards refunded this amount to the company.

The report of the select committee concludes with an expression of regret that Cecil Rhodes did not attend the committee's meetings to give evidence. The committee, therefore, is forced to the conclusion that his conduct was not consistent with the duty of a Cape Premier.

Upington Exonerates Rhodes.

London, July 20.—A dispatch from Cape Town to the Times says that Sir Thomas Upington, Attorney-General of Cape Colony, besides signing the report of the select committee on the Jameson raid has issued a minority report exonerating the London office of the Chartered South Africa company from any guilty knowledge of the raid and declaring that the evidence does not suffice to involve Cecil Rhodes in actual acquiescence in the raid, but it shows that when he became aware of it he did all in his power to prevent a further inroad.

Sir Thomas Upington's report appears to be intended to clear Mr. Rhodes in his political capacity from the serious charge of responsibility for the invasion of a friendly State.

FUNERAL SERVICE FOR DE MORES.

English Perfidy Is Denounced as Responsible for His Death.

Paris, July 19.—A funeral service was held today for the late Marquis de Mores at Mont Martre.

Edouard Drumont delivered the funeral oration, in the course of which he denounced English perfidy as being responsible for the murder of the Marquis. Some disturbance ensued and there were shouts of "Down with England" and "Down with the Jews."

It was announced at the time of the departure of the Marquis de Mores for the Soudan that he went to consult the Arab leaders there and that he intended to assist them as far as possible in placing obstacles in the way of the British expedition up the Nile. But he was murdered by his escort before he got very far south of Tripoli.

M. Drumont, who delivered the funeral oration today, is the editor of the Libre Parole, and in 1892, during the anti-Semite campaign, the Marquis de Mores fought two duels, which grew out of his taking the part of M. Drumont in that campaign.

The Duc d'Orleans sent a wreath today.

GOOD IS DEPRIVED OF HIS SWORD.

American Officer in the Honolulu Army Is Dismissed.

San Francisco, Cal., July 19.—The steamship China arrived from Honolulu today, bringing the following to the Associated Press:

"Capt. John Good, who has been in charge of one of the government military companies since the overthrow of the monarchy, was deprived of his sword this morning and placed under arrest by order of Col. McLean. For some time there has been friction between Good and his superior officers and the arrest is the result.

"It is understood Good refused to obey orders. Other grave charges are hinted at, said to have been preferred by Lieut. Coyne of Good's company. Good took a prominent part in the revolution of 1893. It was he who fired on the native police when they attempted to capture a wagonload of arms and ammunition, one officer being badly wounded, but finally recovering."

ANOTHER CHAPTER ON VENEZUELA.

Brief Drawn by Mr. Storrow Is to Be Published.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—An important contribution to the literature on the subject of the Venezuelan dispute has just been completed and will be made public in this country as well as in Great Britain within a day or two. This addition consists of an elaborate brief drawn by Mr. Storrow, a Boston lawyer of high repute, who has been connected with Mr. Scruggs in the capacity of counsel for the Government of Venezuela before the Boundary Commission. The document is in answer to that portion of the British blue book which was prefaced by eminent counsel engaged by the Foreign Office to summarize the whole work.

ARE EXTERMINATING THE CHINESE.

Missionary Writes of Japanese Cruelty in Formosa.

London, July 20.—A Hongkong dispatch to the Times says that a missionary writes to a correspondent there fully confirming previous reports of Japanese atrocities in the south of the Island of Formosa. The missionary declares he is able to substantiate every fact. The Japanese, he adds, are fast exterminating the Chinese in that locality. Over fifty villages have been burned and thousands of persons have been killed, with revolting brutalities.

ECKELS HAS A CINCH ON HIS PLACE.

He Will Not Resign the Controllership to Accept a Bank Presidency in New York.

Washington, D. C., July 18.—[Special.]—It has been reported that Controller Eckels would be tendered the Presidency of the Commercial National Bank of New York, which has become vacant by the retirement of President St. John, whose silver views did not suit the Board of Directors of the bank.

"So far as I am informed on the subject," said Controller Eckels in reply to a question by THE TRIBUNE correspondent today, "no tender of the sort has been made to me personally or otherwise. I have heard rumors to this effect, however, but know nothing as to their foundation. Inasmuch as my tenure of office will extend a year beyond that of the administration I have not given my attention to any suggestion of a change in my present relations with the government. According to the statutes of the United States the Controller of the Currency is appointed for a term of five years, and no change is likely to be made except for cause. Besides the Controller is responsible for his actions not only to the President who appoints him, but to Congress as well, and a report is made to the National Legislature at the beginning of each session of Congress, just the same as if he was a member of the Cabinet. No doubt the post of President of the Commercial National Bank would be a congenial one in every way, for this institution is one of the soundest in the United States, but my duties require my attention in another direction, and probably will monopolize my time for a couple of years to come."

WORSHIPERS UNDISMAYED BY RAIN.

Amanda Smith Still Holds Her Sway on the Desplaines Camp Ground.

Amanda Smith and her disciples were undismayed by the rain which watered the Desplaines camp-meeting grounds yesterday morning.

The campers' apetites were whetted by the invigorating winds and no questions were asked when breakfast was served. The platform and benches were secure when the Bible session at 8:30 o'clock was in progress, and the big tent withstood the storm. A large number of people welcomed Bishop Merrill at the 10:30 o'clock service. He preached a sermon on the removal of curse from the world by the Savior.

All day special trains brought in Chicagoans, and before night the crowd numbered into the thousands.

The hotel was a center of attraction, the cause being a collection of divines and layman notables discussing the weather and making impromptu speeches of welcome.

At the 2:30 o'clock service the seating capacity of the tent was taxed to the utmost and the Rev. W. O. Shepard preached a stirring sermon.

Not to be outdone by their English speaking brothers the Scandinavians held several well attended meetings and large numbers of Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes came from all points within a radius of fifty miles to participate in the exercises.

The Rev. H. V. Holt rallied the Epworth Leaguers at 1:30 o'clock p. m., and the school of methods went into session.

The devotees of the 4 o'clock Pentecostal service clamored for Amanda Smith to lead them and Dr. Riker turned the meeting over to her.

The young people under the leadership of Henry Date held their usual meeting at 6:30 o'clock, and many new faces were seen.

A special invitation has been issued for all interested to be in attendance next Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the laymen's platform meeting. It was announced that converted burglars would give a review of their past lives, ex-gamblers would demonstrate their old-time methods, and once old-time crooks tell of the influences that cause so many to drift into the criminal ranks.

An unwieldy congregation attended the concluding evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Evangelist D. W. Potter conducted the services, and an overflow meeting was held.

H. C. HEWITT SAYS HE DID NOT ELOPE.

Rogers Park Scenic Artist Denies All the Stories About Himself and Olga Hansen.

Harry C. Hewitt, a scenic artist, who for several years lived with his wife and two small children at Lunt and Artesian avenues, Rogers Park, returned home Saturday from a two weeks' trip through the Middle States. Shortly after he left Rogers Park articles appeared in the daily papers saying he had gone to parts unknown in company with Olga Hansen, a Swedish servant girl, employed in Evanston. Since that time Hewitt's wife has instituted divorce proceedings, charging cruelty and desertion on the part of the husband.

Hewitt tells a different story from those hitherto published. He says:

"Several months ago, when employed in Evanston, I met Miss Hansen at the house where I was working. After I left, the woman, with whom I had become well acquainted, wrote to me frequently. Two letters I answered, asking her to desist from further writing. After that I refused to notice frequent notes which came to me from her. Nevertheless, my wife frequently charged me with wrong in spite of my protests to the contrary. I had arranged for a somewhat extended trip through several cities to look for a better place of business. I did this by my wife's consent.

"The night I left a note from Miss Hansen came to me in an envelope addressed to an employé of mine. The girl wanted me to meet her that night and take her with me. I staid at home that night and left the next day. I return to find I am charged with running away with Miss Hansen.

"My wife, when I left, seemed fearful lest I might run out of money, and offered her gold watch as a safeguard against emergency. I now return to find my property nearly all sold, and my wife, to whom I have given nearly all the money I made as fast as I made it, charges me with cruelty and desertion."

WELL-DIGGER FOOLS THE ARMY MEN.

Same Water Is Repumped Continually on a Test and the Contractor Gets His Money.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—[Special.]—An ingenious scheme to defraud the government has been brought to light by War Department authorities in connection with the big well at Fort Myer.

It has long been the desire to supply this military post with a satisfactory water system, and some years ago Congress appropriated $100,000 to establish one. A site was chosen near the post, and a professional well digger from Pennsylvania was engaged to dig the well for $4,000, it being stipulated he was not to be paid if the requisite amount of water was not forthcoming. He discovered water, which was analyzed and found pure on a first test, but soon afterward he reported that the well had been filled up with iron by some malicious person, so a second well was dug.

Gen. Batchelder was not satisfied, and named a third site, and the work was carried out last summer. The water stood the test again, and the water flowed at 60,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The money was paid, the contractor got his share and left for home. Up to a few weeks ago no water had been used by the post from the well. Then it was examined by an expert.

The second well was uncovered a few days ago and six feet from the surface a four-inch terra cotta pipe was found leading from the well into the stream near by. In a clump of bushes a hundred feet away was a small dam sufficient to turn a great deal of water into the pipes, and thence into the well itself, so that the water pumped from the well ran back into the stream to the dam and back again into the well. This would go on so long as the well was pumped. The third well was found to be constructed in a similar manner.

HONORS EX-GOV. RUSSELL'S MEMORY.

Cook County Democracy Adopts Formal Resolutions of Personal and Political Respect and Condolence.

The Cook County Democracy met yesterday and adopted formal resolutions on the death of ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts. They are as follows:

"Whereas, The County Democracy of Chicago learns with regret and sorrow of the sudden and untimely death of the Hon. William E. Russell of Massachusetts; and

"Whereas, In his sudden and untimely death the National Democratic party has lost an honest an esteemed member and a most zealous champion, the United States of America an honored citizen, a patriotic statesman, and scholarly ideal of young Democracy; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the County Democracy of Chicago tenders to his bereaved widow and family our true and heartfelt sympathy in the great loss sustained by them in the sudden demise of one so young, whose life was so full of hope and promise; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the record of the County Democracy and an engrossed copy thereof be forwarded to the widow of the deceased.

"FRANK J. GAULTER,
"JAMES H. FARRELL,
"JAMES J. GRAY."

Boston, Mass., July 19.—[Special.]—The body of ex-Gov. William E. Russell will lie in state in the city hall, Cambridge, from 12 to 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, acting Governor Wolcott having ordered a military guard of honor.

At 3 o'clock the city hall will be closed. The body will then be taken to Shepard Memorial Church under the escort of ten body-bearers from Gov. Russell's class in Harvard College. The church will be open from 3 to 4 p. m. for admission to holders of cards only. At 4 o'clock services will be held.

The body will be taken to its burial place at the convenience of the family, accompanied by the immediate members of the family only. The burial will be strictly private.

President Cleveland will attend the services.

Swiss Patent Laws.

A Swiss patent is granted for fifteen years, a small annual tax being levied.

LEE BEATS A RETREAT.

HE LEAVES LAKE BLUFF TO ITS OWN WICKED DEVICES.

Meantime He Refuses to Accept Responsibility for the Deliverance of Residents or Visitors Over to His Satanic Majesty—Inclement Weather Prevents a Complete Repetition of Scenes Stamped in the Past as Offensive.

J. Edward Lee, the attorney, beat a lively retreat yesterday at Lake Bluff.

When the venders and pleasure-seekers began to carry on their vocations and avocations they expected to run counter to formidable "processes of law" and other things to interrupt them, but they pursued their accustomed ways without let or hindrance. They were allowed to "go to the devil," according to their several roads for all of Mr. Lee. He was disgusted. His fight against disturbances of the Sabbath quiet had subsided, never again to breathe the breath of life.

Mr. Lee's threats, made last Friday, created anticipation of unusual scenes in the peaceful forest village. Those who rose early and went to the grocery to get meats and other perishable foods in warm weather expected to find the daring grocer in the clutches of the law. The man who came out on the front porch to whistle for his Sunday newsboy was surprised to find that youngster handing out papers with one hand and making change with the other. And when the man journeyed to the beach later in the day he was astounded to see a score of men and boys bathing in the lake and Town Marshal Pearse standing with his hands behind his back in the most doleful attitude. This condition of affairs was contradictory of all anticipation. There were two causes.

One was the inclemency of the weather. This cause kept the other cause indoors most of the day.

The other cause was the altered state of mind of J. Edward Lee.

Mr. Lee, having failed to obtain the passage of a rigid Sunday ordinance by the Town Board, of which he is a member, had said he would cause the arrest of all violators of the peace and quiet of the town under the State nuisance law. Saturday night Mr. Lee's feelings underwent a change. Sunday morning the powerful engine of reform was cold and inert.

Last evening Mr. Lee greeted a TRIBUNE reporter on his veranda.

"There is little to say about Sunday affairs here today," he said. "The damp atmosphere and murky skies have made things very dull."

"What did you do toward prosecuting violators of the Sunday laws?"

"I did nothing. I shall do nothing. I thought I was taking a course which would be commended, and helped by the people of the village. But I found that it was antagonistic to the wishes of the masses, and I desisted."

"Did the weather affect your intentions?"

"The weather, as I said, made the day uneventful, but I should have done nothing if the day had been as bright and busy as those preceding it. I made up my mind that I was in a movement which was unpopular, and I decided to abandon it. I shall so inform my brother members of the Town Board at the meeting tomorrow night."

Town Marshal Pearse was in a state of expectancy during the whole day. He had expected to be called early to serve warrants. Last evening he said he was surprised that he had not been called, but he "guessed" the weather kept the crowds away and spoiled Mr. Lee's chance.

The Marshal said when he found some boys bathing in the lake they were all clad decently. He could find no law to justify his arresting them for going into the water.

WEST SIDE POLICE MUCH PERTURBED.

Exposure of the Undutiful Vagaries of Patrolmen Bridles Some—Inspector Shea Takes the Defensive.

Much concern was manifested by the West Side police yesterday over the exposure of the delinquencies of patrolmen, as printed in THE TRIBUNE.

From Inspector Shea to the telephone operators the arraignment was given earnest consideration, and at every station there was curiosity to know which patrolman had been encountered by the newspaper men in their round of investigation.

Some bridled when they read the story and swore it was not true. Others argued that patrolmen were faithful. Others withheld judgment.

Chief Badenoch was at his Wisconsin villa and no one knew his thoughts.

Inspector Shea said he would defend no policeman who shirked duties, and after studying the arraignment set about the defense. He said it is proper for as many as three patrolmen to meet in the streets and confer for a few minutes before scattering. As to the men found asleep on their posts he expressed incredulity.

"The situation is this," Inspector Shea said: "My men travel posts a mile in length now and they are required to 'pull both boxes' within an hour. They must walk this distance. Record sheets in the department show how faithful the patrolmen have been in this duty. You hardly find any delinquencies.

"Now if the patrolmen had bicycles, or rode from one end of the beat to another in vehicles—which I suggest for illustration—they would then have so much time at their disposal less the time for making the ride, as is down on the record between pulling boxes, which is thirty minutes. I fail to see how that gives time for loitering or sleeping, even if a man was disposed to consult his ease.

"Of course, patrolmen meet—why shouldn't they? Two men patrol the same street from opposite directions. They meet about the center of their beat. At many cross streets they meet just as the intersecting man crosses their beat. Then three are together. I do not think they are in the habit of spending more than a few moments together. Within thirty minutes each must call up half a mile away.

"They talk to women in the streets in discharging police duties."

FRIENDS DENY KENT WILL APOLOGIZE

Alderman from the Fifth Is Not Openly Accessible, but It Is Said He Will Not Withdraw Charges.

According to his friends Ald. Kent will not withdraw the remarks he made against Ald. Powers at the last session of the City Council.

It was reported yesterday that the Alderman from the Fifth would attempt to quiet the storm he had drawn down upon himself by his sensational charges and would rise to a question of personal privilege at the Council meeting tonight and say that he was under the influence of liquor when he made the charges, and that now he is sorry that he spoke.

Ald. Kent could not be found yesterday. In fact he has not been located since last Monday night. But a voice from the room the Alderman occupies at No. 2330 Wentworth avenue is authority for the statement that Ald. Kent will not apologize. When told that information was wanted in regard to the rumor of the Alderman's change of front the voice said: "Nit."

The voice said the Alderman had gone out, but would return at 7 o'clock.

"I read him that thing about him apologizing," said the voice, "and he says 'not in a tousand.' An' he says, 'I'm agoin to give it to them worse than ever.' That's what he said. 'I've got 'em on the run,' Billy said, 'and I'm agoin' to keep 'em guessing.'"

Then the voice became silent. Ald. Kent did not return at 7. Nor at 10, nor 11, nor 12.

MINERS COME TO AN UNDERSTANDING

Manager Harder Makes a Proposition and It Is Accepted.

Shelburn, Ind., July 19.—[Special.]—Manager Harder made the proposition to the miners today that if the Taylorville men would remain pending the action of the State convention he would bear their expenses while here and if the settlement was satisfactory to the company he would put all the old men to work, besides the Tayorville miners. Should the settlement not be accepted he would pay their transportation home. It was accepted. The men who are working say that should they be ordered out by the State organization they will walk out, but so long as other mines continue at a lower price than they are receiving they think they are justified to continue.

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THUGS NOW SAFE IN JAIL

THREE BURGLARS CAUGHT IN DETROIT ARE BROUGHT HERE.

James Dempsey, John Orme, and Michael Monaghan, Handcuffed Together, Are Driven from the Depot to Central Station—Closely Guarded to Prevent Escape or Rescue—Orme Is Defiant and Reckless—Only One Looks Like a Criminal.

James Dempsey.
John Orme.
Michael Monaghan.

This is the trio of Chicago hold-up artists who arrived from Detroit in custody of Chicago policemen last night at 9:45 o'clock. They were heavily ironed and guarded on all sides by detectives, so that escape or rescue was impossible.

Policemen and detectives were thicker than flies about the Polk street depot when the Wabash train with the robbers on board arrived.

Lieut. Stephen Wood and Sergt. Tim McKeough of the Chicago Detective Department and Sergt. John Downey of the Detroit detective force came from Detroit with the prisoners.

When the party stepped off the train Detectives McCarthy and Loftus preceded it while Detectives Bock and McCarthy brought up the rear. Capt. Horace Elliott and a half dozen members of the detective department were in the crowd.

The three robbers were handcuffed together, and as they marched up the platform the detectives fell in, forming a cordon about them. Half a hundred persons about the depot got wind of what was going on and a large crowd followed the party out to the patrol wagon in Polk street.

The appearance of this trio of robbers was disappointing, when it was recalled that they have been engaged in a work that might lead them to brutal murder at any time. There was not a distinctively criminal face in the lot. All of them are well dressed and but one of them is old enough to grow a mustache were he so inclined.

Orme looks a well paid clerk. He was dressed in a new sack suit of grayish material that fitted him to a nicety. His linen was faultless and his hands and nails were clean and like those of a man of light occupation. With a clear complexion and eye and aquiline features there was absolutely nothing outward that would indicate a follower of robbery and possible murder.

Dempsey was not as bright-loking or as smart-acting as his companions. There is nothing of a leader in him. He looked older than either Orme or Monoghan, but there were no criminal marks in his features.

As he stepped off the train last night Monaghan was the most dangerous-looking one of the trio. He has swarthy, forbidding features. His dark, heavy eyebrows shaded a face truly criminal in feature—not that of a hardened or experienced criminal, but of a typical tough—a bad man. A slouched hat pulled down over his eyes, with unkempt apparel, would make him look like a dangerous man, but, like the others, he was well dressed and clean.

In High Spirits.

The three robbers were all in high spirits. There was a great deal of bravado in their movements and looks as they walked up the platform, wearing broad grins on their faces. There might have been a slight sneer in the smile, but they did not act like they were afraid of the crowd, the officers, or the punishment that is in prospect for them.

Journey to the City Hall.

From the railway station the three prisoners were taken to detective headquarters in the City Hall. The patrol wagon containing Orme, Dempsey, and Monaghan carried also half a dozen detectives, and every precaution was taken to guard against a rescue, though the removal from Detroit was so quick the police did not expect any organized effort to free the prisoners.

When the station was reached the three young fellows, still handcuffed together, were marched into Inspector Fitzpatrick's room, where he, Chief Ross, and Capt. Elliott were waiting.

All the police officials were in a high good humor over the round-up of the gang, and but little disposed to question their captives. Lieut. Wood had made several futile efforts to make the men talk of their crimes during the trip to Chicago, but with little or no success, and Chief Ross said it wasn't worth while attempting to secure a confession when the police knew all but the details of their crime.

Orme the Most Defiant.

Orme was by far the most defiant of the tough trio, and as he sat facing Chief Ross seemed to consider the whole affair a huge joke. All three men wore an air of bravado and smiled complacently when Inspector Fitzpatrick invited every one in to view "the tall, the short, and the medium."

"I suppose Papa McClaughry will be up after us in a little while," said Orme; "and take us back for twenty years."

After that he seemed to regret his loquacity and would not refer again to the charges against him.

Orme was picked out at once as the "tall man" and seemed to enjoy the distinction.

Dempsey, who sat next to him, was sullen and scowling, and watched his captors narrowly from under his heavy brows.

Monahan seemed to have less nerve than his companions, fidgeting about in his chair and rolling his eyes restlessly about. He is about Orme's height but much heavier and looks more like a criminal.

Orme, whom the police designate as the worst man of a very bad trio, does not look like a criminal. Last night he was well dressed. His pink shirt and white collar were clean and his tan shoes neatly polished. His general appearance was more like that of a college man than a criminal.

All three puffed cigarets during their examination. Only once did they show any disinclination to obey the police. That was when they were ordered to stand up and compare heights. After that they were marched, closely guarded, down-stairs and locked up.

Story of the Capture.

"It was a good capture," said Lieut. Wood in speaking of the trip to Detroit, "and I am glad to see them safely behind the bars. They hated the idea of coming here, and Monaghan said to one of the Detroit police: 'I wish I had done you and could stay here for it instead of going to Chicago.'

"We had all our information before we started, and knew just where to look for our men. There would have been a stickup in Detroit on Saturday if we had not caught them. Roe, Stephens & Co.'s place was to have been touched on Saturday at noon, but we spoiled that game.

"We reached Detroit on Friday morning and at once called on the Chief of Police. There we arranged to have six houses watched—two in Abbott street, two in Jefferson street, No. 67 First street, and the Miller Hotel. We saw Monaghan and Dempsey drive up to the First street house about 11:30 on Friday night. We broke in the door and found them in bed. Monaghan tried to get his revolver, but we soon took all the fight out of them.

"Orme we did not get till the next morning, when he came into the hotel. The clerk signaled to us, and we had him before he could draw a weapon. We started for home on Sunday morning. None of the men gave us any trouble on the trip, but we watched them closely all the way."

NEW VENTURE OF "SLEEPY" BURKE

He Asks a Chance of "Merchants and Society People."

"Sleepy" Burke, veteran "holdup" man, safeblower, and ex-convict, broke his record yesterday by doing an honest day's work. It was the first in his life, by his own admission, not counting enforced penal servitude, and it came about in accordance with a resolution to turn over a new leaf, as set forth in this open letter, which he sent to THE TRIBUNE:

"Chicago, Ill, July 19.

"To the Buissness Men—

"I want ter make a spiel ter my feller citisons an store keepers of chicago for ter brake off even wid degame an quit de stick up Bisness. I wish ter berry the hatchet an let the gun rust an smoke de pipe of pice, Ill gime me wurd ter be a Honest Bloak tell I dye from now on iff de Merchants an society people give me the glad Mit an pattron nize me attraction. dis Splendid Attraction is de first honest work I ever under took to do an if youse will stand by Sleepy he Will win de fight fer self Respect and give five percent of the swag ter Charitty.

"Sleepy Burk."

Yearnings for respectability overtook this man suddenly two weeks ago, he says, and he concluded to bolt criminals and go before the people for indorsement on a changed platform. He declares he has renounced his old policy of promiscuous appropriation. He is a convert to the theory of individual ownership. So he has set out to get something to own.

"Sleepy" has become the proprietor of an "attraction" at No. 318 Clark street. He is now devoting his time to exhibiting stereopticon views of prison life, while he harangues his patrons with a highly colored recital of the joys and sorrows of the men in the striped suits. The ex-highwayman's maiden speech was called a great hit yesterday.

Burke's introductory entertainment was monopolized by an army of his old "pals," who were given a tip to come early and then make room for the expected rush of patronage. Fifty of the men whose faces are known in rogues' galleries, and whose names adorn the docket of every police court in the city, saw the thing through, called it a clean score for "Sleepy," and left satisfied.

Of course "Sleepy's" old pals were shown special courtesies. They entered upon complimentary tickets, and were allowed the additional distinction of standing in front of the parquet clothesline. In the corner set aside for reserved seats were seen this delegation from the Archer avenue beat:

"Kidney-foot" Lew.	"Mickey" Phelan.
"Red Chris."	"Dicebox."
"Box-Car" Casey.	"Big" Scully.
"Brocky" Mike.	"Slim" Wilkins.
"Honest" John.	"Buzzy" McQue.
"Young" Dykes.	"Little" Scully.
"Candy Alley."	"Crooked John."
"Paddy" Ryan.	"Big" McGuire.
"Stuttering" Steve.	"Democrat" Smith.

The "profession" was enthusiastic over the possibilites of "Sleepy's" venture. Some expect him to become the proprietor of a great museum, but as temporary "graft" during the promised decadence of the holdup business all agreed the scheme is a winner.

Two men in white suits painted in broad prison stripes paraded in front of the "attraction." They carried signs reading:

Life in Joliet.
Its History and Mystery.

At the door "Kit" Clark harangued the crowd.

In the ante-room Dave Bray stimulated interest in the reformed highwayman by calling attention to the exhibit of rusty jimmies, bits, cold chisels, and hatchets hung up for inspection.

Before the views of prison life another man told the fame of Proprietor Burke from a stand before the curtain.

"'Sleepy' Burke is the most notorious of all Chicago's criminals," the orator shouted. "The man who has been in every penitentiary except Nevada's—the man who has cracked more safes, and got more swag, and held up more citizens than any man now living—a reformed citizen, gentlemen, who has turned his back on bloodshed and robbery—the man who is the confidential friend of Chief Badenoch, who is now respected and can borrow money on his mere word—that man, gentlemen, is 'Sleepy' Burke, now out on bond, and awaiting trial on a charge of highway robbery."

GIVES THE WHOLE FORCE CREDIT.

Inspector Fitzpatrick Talks of the Recent Round-Up of Thugs.

Inspector Fitzpatrick of the Detective Department was in his office all day yesterday cleaning up the débris of correspondence and photograph gallery material that has accumulated as a result of the recent arrests in the holdup cases.

"That was one of the biggest roundups the department has ever made," he said, "and the credit is due to all members of the department. They have worked together hard and an extremely troublesome gang is behind bars."

Among the other things done by the Inspector yesterday was the mailing of a letter to Chief of Police Starkweather of Detroit, as follows:

"In behalf of this department I wish to extend our most sincere thanks for the valuable assistance rendered Lieut. Wood and Sergt. McKeough in the capture of Dempsey, Monaghan, and Orme. It is needless to say that we are deeply grateful, and that this department is at your command. Thanking you again, I beg to remain, sincerly yours,

"JOHN J. BADENOCH,
"Superintendent of Police."

GAUL'S CLERKS IDENTIFY ROBBERS.

Sure They Recognize Two Detroit Men from Pictures in "The Tribune."

Adolph Gaul's clerks believe they recognize two of the men arrested in Detroit as the men who held them up in the drug store at North avenue and Clark street.

August Pahnke, prescription clerk, thinks Michael Monaghan is the man who induced him to remain quiet. Frederick Chester and Walter Caron, clerks who attend the soda water fountain, believe John Orme was the one who intimidated them.

The clerks saw the pictures of the men in THE TRIBUNE and say they will look at them as soon as they arrive in Chicago.

LAYS CORNER-STONE OF A NEW CHURCH

Archbishop Feehan Conducts the Ceremonies at the Edifice for St. Charles Borromeo's Parish.

Archbishop Feehan, attended by fifty white-robed priests, yesterday afternoon laid the corner-stone of the new edifice for St. Charles Borromeo's Church with the imposing ritual of the Catholic Church. The new edifice is being built at the corner of West Twelfth and Cypress streets.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the procession of priests and acolytes, led by the Archbishop in his robes of office, marched from the parish house to the main entrance of the church. On one side of the entrance was festooned the American flag, on the other the green flag of Ireland emblazoned with the golden harp.

Two thousand people gathered on the floor and twice that number surrounded the building. Then venerable Archbishop began the ritual by blessing the temporary altar. The procession there formed and the priests led the way to the southeast corner, when the stone was laid in its place.

In the stone were placed the day's copies of the Chicago newspapers, a copy of the New World, a history of the parish, the names of the officers and members of the church societies.

The priests then gathered on the platform and 3,000 people listened to the sermon by the Rev. Andrew Morrisey, C. S. C., President of the University of Notre Dame. The sermon was directed to an eulogy on the Catholic Church.

Among the priests at the corner-stone laying were:

M. N. Barth,	J. F. Callaghan,
Thomas Finn,	J. C. Welsh,
H. P. Coughlin,	C. J. O'Gallagher,
Hugh O'Gara,	F. Burelbach,
Thomas Quigley,	F. S. Henneberry,
John J. Code,	D. D. Hishon,
P. C. Conway,	F. N. Perry,
B. E. Nowakowski,	James F. Flood,
J. P. Suerth,	J. C. Gillan,
E. J. Fox,	Dennis Hayes,
H. A. Byrne,	John S. Finn,
D. A. Tighe,	J. M. Scanlan,
Andrew Nowicki,	F. P. Neuman,
Hugh McGuire,	J. F. Kinney,
D. J. McCaffrey,	Thomas Moreschim,
J. P. Aylvar,	Edward H. Kramer,
M. Thane,	E. M. Griffin,
J. F. Lamb,	John Mackin, Elgin.
F. Dowling, V. G.,	

P. A. McLaughlin, Aurora.
Thomas M. Burk, Evanston.
M. A. Quirk, Ottawa.
James H. Defouri, New Mexico.
R. Dunne, Oak Park.
Stanislaus Fitte, C. S. C., Notre Dame University.
John Mackin, Elgin.

The principal front of the new church will be on Twelfth street, which at that point is a continuation of the West Side boulevard system. The vestibule will be 72 feet long, 14 wide, and 21 high. The auditorium will have a seating capacity of 1,000, exclusive of the end gallery and side chapel. The tower will be carried to the height of 206 feet. The estimated cost is $100,000, and the church is expected to be completed by Christmas.

Nursing a Fad.

Hospital nursing is becoming a fashionable craze in Paris.

FIGHT OVER H. C. PAYNE.

OPPOSITION TO HIM APPEARS IN THE LABOR ASSEMBLY.

Subject Is Finally Referred to the Committee on Abuses, with Instructions—Preparations for the Annual Parade Reported Progressing Satisfactorily—John Turner's Speech Before the Congress Is Denounced by Many Members.

The Trade and Labor Asembly yesterday discussed a proposition to make a fight against Henry C. Payne, the Republican campaign manager, on the ground of his reputed antagonism to organized labor.

J. J. Ryan brought the matter before the assembly by stating Mr. Payne's connection with the McKinley campaign would be distasteful to the laboring classes because of his official connection with the street car company of Milwaukee and his refusal to treat with the strikers' union in the recent trouble.

Mr. Ryan made a motion that a committee of three be appointed to call on the Republican Campaign committee and Mr. Payne for the purpose of trying to bring about a settlement of the strike. A hot debate followed, though a rule of the assembly bars out all political subjects from discussion on the floor.

Delegate Egger complained of the manner in which the subject had been presented to the meeting. He declared it should have been placed in the hands of the Committee on Abuses, of which he is Chairman.

Mr. Ryan replied by saying he had endeavored to get that committee to take it up, but had failed.

After several semi-political speeches the matter was finally referred to the Committee on Abuses, with instructions to call on Mr. Payne and the National committee, and report at the next meeting.

The committee is composed of Delegates Egger, McPherson, Jones, Ryan, and Lueders. The committee will hold a meeting at No. 260 South Clark street at 8 o'clock tonight.

Labor Day Parade.

The Labor day picnic and parade were discussed at length. The committee reported everything was progressing satisfactorily in the matter of arranging the proposed joint celebration. Delegate McManus predicted the greatest demonstration in the history of organized labor in America. It was decided to appropriate $50 for expenses.

The Committee on Abuses reported the Chicago Musical Society and the cutters and tailors are at war over the failure of the latter to recognize the union musicians in employing bands for picnics and excursions.

A complaint was received from the Waiters' Union against the Graham and Morton and Goodrich steamship companies for their alleged refusal to recognize the union in the employment of labor.

A letter was received and read from the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America asking that a speaker be sent to address the national convention of that organization, which meets at the Council Chamber in the City Hall on Aug. 3. W. C. Pomeroy was selected as the speaker.

A letter from the Derrick Men's Union announced that organization would ask for an advance in wages to 31¼ cents an hour beginning on Aug. 1. A strife will probably result.

Mechanic's Lien Law.

Delegate Wolff called the attention of the assembly to the State law concerning a mechanic's lien. He said in case of the failure of a large printing firm in Chicago recently the employés were forced to file a claim against the firm the same as other creditors. He said the law made a distinction between labor and skilled labor, by which the pressfeeders were deprived of their first claim against the firm. The matter was referred to the Legislative committee.

Resolutions of sympathy were forwarded to the Cleveland strikers.

The election of officers was postponed until the next meeting.

DENOUNCE TURNER AND HIS VIEWS.

Laboring Men Displeased with His Speech at the Labor Congress.

John Turner, the English Anarchist-Socialist labor leader, addressed the labor congress yesterday, and left his hearers in doubt as to how to classify his views on the social problem and his religious belief.

He attacked the church and most forms of religion, and while declaring he was both an Anarchist and Socialist, he declared against labor organizations entering politics. His subject was, "The Outcome of Trades Unionism."

After the meeting was over a score of Socialists congregated on the sidewalk and denounced Turner and his views.

Paul Ehrman, a Socialist leader, signified his willingness to meet Turner in joint debate, and an effort will be made to bring about the meeting.

The annual election resulted:
President—H. G. Adair.
Vice-President—J. H. Payne.
Recording Secretary—Frank Morrison.
Financial Secretary—E. J. McKeever.
Treasurer—Thomas I. Kidd.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John Drennan.

Mr. Turner lectured last night at Labor Church, No. 1086 West Lake street.

PALMER AND WILSON ARE SUGGESTED

This Ticket Favored by the Sound Money Democratic League of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., July 17.—[Special to New York World.]—A majority of the leaders of the Sound Money Democratic League, just organized to push the movement for a sound money Democratic Presidential ticket and platform in Missouri, expressed today a preference for Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois for President and Postmaster-General William L. Wilson of West Virginia for Vice-President.

James L. Blair, son of Gen. Frank P. Blair, one of the leaders of this movement, said: "Palmer is a magnificent specimen of the rugged old Western Democracy. He has stood up for the rights of workingmen, and, while I have not always approved of what he said, I feel that his strength with this class would tend greatly to offset the demagogism of Altgeld.

"Wilson is to my mind one of the greatest statesmen of the day. He is scholarly, patriotic, and truly Democratic. He is a man of conspicuous ability and of the highest character. He would offset Tillmanism in the South as no other man, except, perhaps, Gen. Gordon could do."

FOUND ILL IN A FREIGHT CAR.

Robert Jackson, a Youth, at the Hospital with Typhoid Fever.

Robert Jackson, 17 years old, was found in a freight car last evening on the docks of the Western Transit company. He was removed to the County Hospital, where it was said he was suffering from typhoid fever. Jackson told the police of the East Chicago Avenue Police Station that his home was in Petersburg. He said he left home one month ago, and had been in Chicago two weeks. He asked that his parents be notified of his illness.

GEN. ANDREW R. Z. DAWSON IS DEAD.

His Brilliant Army Record and Many Recommendations for Brevet Titles by Commanding Officers.

Deadwood, S. D., July 19.—[Special.]—Gen. Andrew R. Z. Dawson died at the house of his sister, Mrs. Granville G. Bennett, in this city, at 4 o'clock this morning, after a long, lingering attack of tuberculosis.

The General was a pioneer of the State and of this city, and was the best known as well as the best loved man in the State. He came to Deadwood in 1876, since which time he has made his home here. He was a member of the bar association, but never cared much for the law practice. At the time of his death he was Clerk of the Circuit Court, having held that office fourteen years altogether.

His military record was brilliant. He enlisted in Capt. Moses R. Dickey's company at Mansfield, O., on April 19, 1861, and was elected Second Lieutenant of the company at its organization. Upon the organization of the Fifteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers Infantry he was promoted to be First Lieutenant of Company H; served with his company in West Virginia for three months. On the reorganization of the regiment for three years' service he was appointed in September, 1861, Captain of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment, O. V. I. He served as Captain and Major of the Fifteenth O. V. I. with his regiment, and on staff duty until promoted to be Colonel of the 187th O. V. I. He participated in every battle fought by the Army of the Cumberland, under Gens. Buell, Rosecrans, and Thomas, from Shiloh until the close of the war, and was mustered out of service at Columbus, O., as Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General on Jan. 20, 1866.

During his term of service he was brevetted by the War Department Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Nashville.

Funeral of Mrs. Arata.

Mrs. Catherine Arata, who died on Friday morning at her home, No. 355 West Monroe street, was buried yesterday morning in Calvary Cemetery. After a short service at the house the body was taken to the Church of the Assumption, where Father Muscini celebrated requiem high mass. Many of the old settlers of Chicago attended the services, and members of the Italian-American Society attended in a body. Mrs. Arata was 83 years old, and had been a resident of Chicago since 1860.

Funeral of Enos Ayres.

The funeral of Enos Ayres, the veteran real estate dealer, was held yesterday afternoon at the residence, No. 1732 Michigan avenue. The services were simple, the Rev. S. J. McPherson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, officiating. The interment was at Graceland.

BOOTH-TUCKER TALKS OF HIS PLANS.

Commander Will Conduct the Camp Meeting Near Lincoln Park—Two Unique Characters.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army of America passed through the city last night on his way to California, where he will attend a camp-meeting now in session at Trestle Glen, near San Francisco.

The commander reached the city at 9:10 last night over the Grand Trunk road. He came unannounced and alone. A few local officers of the army met him at the Dearborn street station and accompanied him to the Northwestern depot, where he took a train west at 10:20 p. m.

Maj. Milsaps, editor of the Pacific Coast War Cry, was at the train and will accompany the commander to San Francisco.

He talked enthusiastically of the season's work, and of his plans for the future. He will spend three days in California, and return here to attend the big camp-meeting which will be held near Lincoln Park from July 25 to Aug. 3.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker will meet him here if she has recovered sufficiently from her recent accident at New York, in which her ankle was badly sprained in a collision with a bicycle.

"We are planning a big celebration in Chicago during the coming camp-meeting," said the commander. "We hope to have with us several unique characters. One of them is Ensign Nice, or 'Capt.' Nice, as he is called. He was formerly a Captain in the Prussian army, but lost his rank and fortune through drink. He came to us a tramp. He is now the editor of the German edition of the War Cry. He is a fine violinist, and created a sensation at the recent Christian Endeavor convention in Washington.

"We also expect to have here Brigadier Alice Lewis, the ex-opera singer. She has charge of one of the most interesting departments in our rescue work.

"We are also laying plans for our 'Red Letter day,' on Aug. 13. It is a new departure."

BIG CUT IN FREIGHT RATES ON TEA.

Southern Pacific and Connections Begin Operations to Divert Trade from Puget Sound Ports.

San Francisco, Cal., July 19.—For the purpose of cutting into the business of the Northern lines and of diverting the great bulk of the trade from the Suez route and from Puget Sound ports to San Francisco, and with the idea of making this city the tea distributing center for the whole country, the Southern Pacific company and its connections, the Union Pacific alone excepted, have joined in a movement to cut freight rates on tea to a little more than one-half what they are today. Rates that are now $1.50 for 100 pounds will be reduced to $1, and the prevailing "less-than-carload" rates of $3 per 100 pounds will be reduced to just one-half that amount.

The lines that have joined in the low rates are the Southern Pacific, Rio Grande Western, Denver and Rio Grande, Colorado Midland, Burlington and Missouri River, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Missouri Pacific, the Southern Pacific company's Atlantic system via New Orleans, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. In connection with the several lines mentioned, the Southern Pacific company has issued a special rate on tea from all California terminals to all points in the territory extending from Colorado to Chicago and points common therewith and from Wisconsin to New Orleans. The low rates will take effect July 25.

SAYS THE HEIRS WILL GET NOTHING

Lawyers Charged with Squandering $70,000 of an Estate.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 19.—[Special.]—Dr. Barton Pitts, son-in-law of the late Dudley M. Steele, is out today with a letter making sensational charges against Judge Lazarus of New Orleans; Vinton Pike, who represents Chicago creditors, and other prominent persons who are interested in the settling of the estate. Pitts alleges over $70,000 has been squandered by the lawyers, and that the heirs of the capitalist will not get a cent of his big estate. Pitts is under arrest for pummeling Attorney Pike.

Excursion Postponed.

The excursion and picnic to have been given yesterday by the United Benefit Social club to Kankakee, Ill., has been postponed until next Sunday.

PLAUDITS FOR DR. DIAZ.

CUBAN EXILE APPLAUDED AT IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Immense Audience Fills the Hall to Hear the Story of the Insurgents in the Caribbean Isle—Enthusiastic Hands Greet Every Plea for Independence—Unusual Spectacle in a House of Worship—Spontaneous Sympathy with the Cause.

No one who was in Immanuel Baptist Church last night could have doubted that the immense throng of people present was eager for the freedom of stricken Cuba and that the result should be accomplished with the aid of the United States and its citizens. The crowd was tested and was not found wanting.

The great audience went to hear a talk by Dr. Alberto Juan Diaz, the exiled Cuban clergyman, and it took care to emphasize the chiefly patriotic portions of his remarks with hearty applause. The women waved their handkerchiefs in an enthusiastic manner when applause was proper.

The crowd filled the church. It was a cosmopolitan crowd. It was not the congregation which sits primly in the pews each Sunday. The auditors watched and waited for opportunities to make some sort of a demonstration which would tell their sympathy.

Applause in a Baptist church may be unusual. It may be the more so when the applause happens on Sunday. But no attempt was made to stem the tide of this popular feeling and the pastor, who sat on the platform, appeared as greatly interested in the sketch of the struggle for liberty as were the men and women who filled the pews.

This Evoked the Plaudits.

The applause was over this:

"Freedom for Cuba in ten months. With recognition by the United States the same result in ninety days."

The talk of Dr. Diaz was interesting. But his prophecy of Cuban freedom was more so. This crowd was easily swayed. The Cuban minister caused people to act before they thought. But they didn't regret it, for they repeated their expression of enthusiasm for free Cuba the next time the chance came up.

When they were told that the Cubans were so intrenched that the Spanish soldiers couldn't get to them and that the latter must suffer from fevers and were handicapped by their inability to climb hills they laughed. It was a loud laugh, too, though probably no one could have told why they laughed, for the point was likely enough to be fraught with sorrow for some.

When they were told that the Cubans have reached a place where they will no longer barter for their liberty, and that they will not pay for relief from Spanish tyranny, these people broke out in applause. It wasn't playhouse applause, where one person starts up feebly and the rest tag in, one after the other. It was simultaneously spontaneous. As with one accord from the thousands of hands in the church the applause came out, and it lasted for several minutes.

Talks of the Insurgents.

Dr. Diaz told an interesting story. He said no one could carry propositions to the insurgent camp which did not treat of independence and independence only. None other would be received. As proof of this he said the insurgent camp bore in a conspicuous place, where visitors might see it, the injunction that a proposition of settlement not on the basis of independence was liable to make trouble. The man or woman carrying it would be hanged.

Then this remarkable crowd was unable to restrain itself again, and it applauded and placed itself on record for free Cuba once more.

Dr. Diaz told how he outwitted Gen. Weyler's officers and obtained three days in which to prepare to leave the country in accordance with the commands of the Spanish General. He went fishing, and said he had taken that cue from the practice of President Cleveland. This caused another blast of applause to issue from the cheerful crowd.

There was another when he related the manner in which he got the telegrams off, and when he concluded the applause was long and prolonged.

Then it was that the women showed their spirit. They seized their handkerchiefs and fluttered them enthusiastically. It was a pretty tribute to Cuba.

At both the morning and evening services collections were taken for the cause of Cuba.

Dr. Diaz is staying at the home of O. S. Lyford, Lake Park avenue and Thirtieth street. He will speak at the Immanuel Church again tonight, and will leave the city tomorrow.

STORY OF THE APOSTLE OF CUBA.

Diaz Tells of His Insurrection and of His Mother's Conversion.

The "Apostle of Cuba," as Dr. Diaz is called, arrived in the city late on Saturday night, and went directly to a hotel. He made his first appearance before the Chicago public yesterday morning at the Immanuel Baptist Church, where he gave a talk, treating of his life and conversion, and then his conversion of others, natives of Cuba.

Dr. Diaz was educated in the medical profession in the universities of Cuba, Spain, and Germany. He became a Captain of insurgents in the preceding rebellion, and had to flee the island. When he came to this country he joined the Baptists. On returning to his native country he organized a Baptist church, and when the hostilities now at hand were on he formed a White Cross Society, identical in its aims with that of the Red Cross. Then his second exile followed. And he is here now.

This apostle, soldier, and physician is a man of striking personality. He is short in stature and uncommonly well built, with broad shoulders that tell their own tale of physical power. He has a slight black mustache, and a stubby growth of black whiskers on his chin.

The Rev. Johnston Myers, pastor of the church, escorted the "Apostle of Cuba" to the platform yesterday morning.

It was difficult to understand Dr. Diaz when he first began his talk. He apologized:

"You must pardon me for speaking your beautiful language in this broken way."

But when he got well into his subject he spoke clearly and distinctly and few words were lost.

He couldn't endure the many impositions he saw around him in the island, so he started in the rebellion "and I enjoyed myself in it," he added, at which the congregation smiled. He was appointed a surgeon, but that didn't suit him.

"Every time I heard of a fight I went to the scene," he said.

While Dr. Diaz was an exile in New York he fell ill and while he was in this condition a woman attended him each day and prayed and read the Bible to him. He was converted eventually. After the amnesty was declared Dr. Diaz returned to Cuba. His church was formed and then there arose an obstacle hard to overcome.

"I can't have a choir," he complained. "The people get jealous of partiality, and the men more so than women. So I let them all sing."

His mother refused to greet him or to speak to him for six months. Then she suddenly appeared at his church and offered herself for baptism. When Dr. Diaz did baptize her he was so overpowered, he said, with joy that he forgot the regular service and simply said: "O, Lord Jesus: this is my mother," and then immersed her. Dr. Diaz's mother is now leading his church.

DEAD IN BARN RUINS.

(Continued from first page.)

way, which is used in storing the cars in the barns. With the labyrinthine regions extending nearly to Langley avenue, a distance of several hundred feet, they were as a rule unacquainted.

Notwithstanding this, they say, they were sent all over the building to get cars out. One of them blundered and blocked the pit over which the tramcars runs by shoving a car into it. This not only prevented any more cars from being got out, but cut off the retreat of the men working back of the pit.

Keys was in charge of the work of getting the cars out. However, he declared yesterday none of the men were ordered or requested to take part in this work. All who assisted were volunteers he said. But the men aver they risked their lives to save their positions.

Risks in the Barns.

The car barns were just suited for a destructive fire. In all the enormous space devoted to the storage of cars there is not a partition wall. Cars were taken out on a single loop, connecting with a tramway over 100 feet from the Cottage Grove entrance, which was used to get the cars on the storage tracks. The tramway extended almost entirely across the building, a distance of at least 150 feet, and the only way to cross it was either to walk around to the north end, where a narrow path was left between the pit and the wall, or to get on the tram itself.

The main floor, both before and behind the tramway, was closely gridironed with storage tracks. Another tramway and pit separated the remainder of the car shed into three fairly equally large parts.

The stables and hayloft were separated from the car shed by the only walls in the interior of the barns. They occupied a space of about 100 feet square in the southwest corner of the barns.

Fire found plenty of material to feed on in the two floors densely packed with cars, the twenty-year-old floors, and the numerous raised platforms and other wooden devices for lightening the labor of taking care of and repairing the cars. Nothing impeded its course until the outside walls were reached by the destructive elements.

It is the unanimous testimony of the men who took part in the work of rescuing the cars that fire was raging on the second floor and almost to the edge of the tramway nearest Cottage Grove avenue several minutes before they abandoned the work and retreated.

An investigation was made yesterday to ascertain the cause of the fire, but it resulted in nothing but theory.

CROWDS GATHER ABOUT THE RUINS.

Supt. Bowen Thinks the Barns Will Be Rebuilt Further South.

The ruins of the burned car barns proved to be one of the greatest attractions in the city for the Sunday crowd of sightseers. From 7 o'clock in the morning until midnight they kept coming on every car and walking from each direction. On the west side of Cottage Grove avenue, in front of the ragged walls, ropes had been stretched and four policemen kept pedestrians moving, so there was no interruption to traffic on the streets.

From early morning until after midnight the sidewalk on the east side of the avenue was lined with a crowd of curious spectators. Some of them stood there for hours, heedless of the mud spattered on them from the street, waiting for the discovery of the body of the missing man. At the windows of the apartment-houses on the south and on the roofs hundreds of people watched the men at work in the ruins of the stable.

Seventy men were thus employed in that part of the building all the afternoon carrying away the charred timbers and twisted masses of iron and shoveling away the great heaps of charcoal in order to uncover the bodies of the horses. Even when the twenty-seven masses of charred flesh were exposed the crowd continued to gaze at the horrible sight as if fascinated. After the bodies of the horses were counted they were covered and arrangements were made to remove them at an early hour this morning.

A temporary office was fitted up on Cottage Grove avenue, opposite the burned barn, where the conductors registered as usual. Cable trains were run all day without interruption and as frequently as before, the only difference being that those which formerly stopped at Thirty-eighth street were hauled over Thirty-ninth street to Wabash avenue, which required longer time and more men to handle them. The sixty men who had been employed at the old barn were transferred to the barn at Wabash avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

Supt. M. K. Bowen said last night:

"The public will not be inconvenienced in any way, as our service will be as good as ever, but it will cost the company fully $125 a day more to handle cars in this way. We got forty cars out of the barn, and as nearly as I can learn tonight those which were burned were seventy grip cars and 130 open cars worth $900 each, 100 box cars worth $1,000 each, and ten of the new electric cars built at Pullman for the Indiana avenue line, which cost $1,400 each. There were 160 horses in the barn, and we turned 133 of them loose on the streets. All of these have been picked up and we have located them in different livery stables.

"I think it probable that the barn will not be rebuilt on this property, but that a new site will be chosen south of Forty-seventh street, and I think as near Fifty-fifth street as possible to secure available ground. If the barn were located too far down-town we would have to run empty cars south in the morning to pick up traffic and back empty at night, and if the barn was at the extreme southern end we would have to run empty for several miles north before we began to pick up passengers. Hence, as an economic measure, the barn should be located at the southern end of the district wherein we get the bulk of the traffic. I cannot say just where that would be. It would be necessary to calculate on a year's business to determine that point, and it will probably take a week to figure it.

"The entire loss approximates $500,000. No one but F. R. Greene, the secretary, knows in what companies the $310,000 insurance is placed. He is visiting his family at Monticello, Ill., and will be here tomorrow."

TORTURE OF A FEATHERED MOTHER

Thousands Watch the Efforts of a Pigeon to Find Its Young.

Sentiment blended with sensation at least once Saturday evening at the burning of the car barns. Thousands of men and women in Thirty-ninth street watched breathlessly the futile efforts of a mother pigeon to find her nest and little ones among the blazing rafters, and when, after the roof had fallen in and even columban hope was at an end, the devoted bird flew away unharmed, the crowd cheered.

The pigeon flew home to the barns just as the first flames burst through the roof of the "L." It seemingly flew straight to the entrance to its nest, but the way was barred by smoke and sparks, and the poor bird fluttered back from its resting-place bewildered. Then instinct conquered terror, and again and again the maternal anxiety winged the bird back into the rolling, brilliant clouds.

At last it found a footing on the cornice. Though evidently at a loss, the graceful creature walked the length of the building's front, fluttering its wings as each new burst of smoke or flame surrounded it, and peering with sinuous neck into the furnace within for the nest and the young squabs.

Men in the gazing throng were for the moment enthralled by the bird's peril, and women cried aloud "poor thing!" and all for a time seemed to forget the fire in their sudden sympathy.

Just as the pigeon reached the end of the cornice the roof fell in amid a blinding shower of flame and sparks, and the terrified and hopeless bird flew off into the night.

Then the crowd cheered.

INJURED FIREMEN ARE DOING WELL

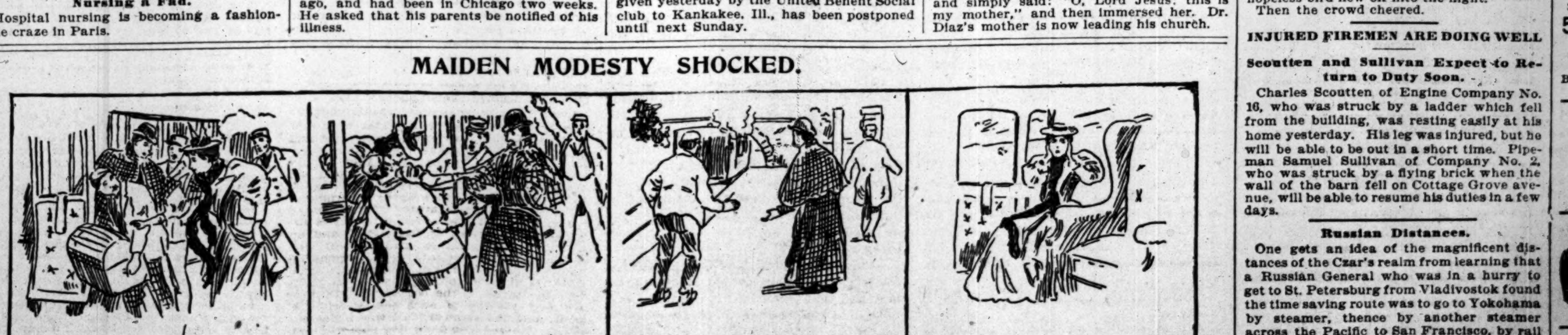
Scoutten and Sullivan Expect to Return to Duty Soon.

Charles Scoutten of Engine Company No. 16, who was struck by a ladder which fell from the building, was resting easily at his home yesterday. His leg was injured, but he will be able to be out in a short time. Pipeman Samuel Sullivan of Company No. 2, who was struck by a flying brick when the wall of the barn fell on Cottage Grove avenue, will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

Russian Distances.

One gets an idea of the magnificent distances of the Czar's realm from learning that a Russian General who was in a hurry to get to St. Petersburg from Vladivostok found the time saving route was to go to Yokohama by steamer, thence by another steamer across the Pacific to San Francisco, by rail to New York, and by steamer to Europe. The gap between the finished sections of the Transsiberian railroad is so many hundred miles in length that the General would have lost time in traversing the wilds of that vast country, where horses furnish all the transport.

MAIDEN MODESTY SHOCKED.



1. "Why do these horrible railroad people get so excited when it's time to go? They shouted and bawled and banged the doors; and then the horrid engine screeched till I didn't know what I was doing.

2. "And in the general confusion I kissed the porter (he smelt dreadfully of tobacco) and gave Dick twopence for himself! and—

3. "Left the astonished pair standing on the platform.

4. "And then remembered my mistake!"

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., July 19.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois and Indiana, showers, southerly winds.

Iowa, generally fair, preceded by showers in northeast portion; variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

Upper Michigan, Lower Michigan, and Wisconsin, threatening weather with light showers, fresh to brisk southeasterly winds, becoming variable.

Place of observation. Time taken: July 19, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.92	90	94	S.E.	..	Clear
Bismarck	29.98	72	86	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Boston	30.10	72	86	S.	..	Fair
Buffalo	30.12	72	80	S.W.	.02	Rain
Cairo	30.02	84	92	S.	..	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.94	78	88	S.E.	..	Clo'dy
Chicago	29.94	68	70	S.E.	.50	Clear
Cincinnati	30.02	76	86	S.W.	..	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.06	70	82	S.E.	.62	Clo'dy
Davenport	29.94	74	78	E.	..	Clo'dy
Des Moines	29.94	78	82	E.	..	Clear
Detroit	30.02	72	78	S.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Dodge City	29.86	74	84	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Duluth	29.80	78	84	S.E.	..	Fair
El Paso	29.84	80	88	S.E.	..	Clear
Galveston	30.02	84	86	S.W.	..	Clear
Grand Haven	29.98	70	74	S.E.	.01	Rain
Green Bay	29.94	74	80	E.	.06	Clo'dy
Helena	29.94	70	76	N.E.	..	Clear
Huron	29.84	72	86	N.	..	Clear
Indianapolis	30.04	74	84	S.	1.02	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.08	80	84	S.E.	..	Clo'dy
Kansas City	29.92	74	80	S.E.	.04	Rain
Little Rock	30.02	78	86	S.	..	Clear
Marquette	29.94	72	76	E.	..	Clear
Memphis	30.02	86	92	S.	..	Fair
Montreal	30.18	70	78	S.E.	..	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.04	72	82	S.	..	Fair
New Orleans	30.04	84	86	S.E.	..	Clear
New York City	30.10	68	72	S.E.	..	Clo'dy
Omaha	29.92	74	82	S.E.	..	Clo'dy
Oswego	30.14	72	78	S.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Palestine	30.02	76	84	S.E.	..	Clear
Pittsburg	30.08	72	84	S.	.04	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.84	80	92	S.E.	..	Clear
Rapid City	29.84	80	88	N.W.	.12	Clear
St. Louis	30.00	74	84	S.E.	..	Clear
St. Paul	29.88	82	86	S.E.	..	Fair
Salt Lake City	29.94	80	88	S.E.	..	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.96	76	80	S.E.	.56	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	29.94	78	84	S.W.	..	Clo'dy
Washington	30.10	74	80	E.	..	Clo'dy

DEATHS.

BEATTY—At his residence, 304 Bowen-av., July 19, William Beatty, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral from the house Tuesday, July 21st, at 2:30 p. m.

CLARK—John J. Clark, aged 60 years, suddenly, of apoplexy, at his residence, 247 E. 53d-st., 18th inst. Funeral 2 p. m. Monday; private.

FREESE—Frederick Freese, July 19, 1896, at his residence, 190 W. 18th-st. Father of Carrie, William, Officer Freese, and Mrs. J. T. Vail, aged 69. Funeral notice hereafter.

MARTIN—Patrick J., beloved husband of Mary E. Martin, nee Rourke, aged 53; also brother of Mrs. Charles Grady and nephew of William Martin. Funeral Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock from residence, 369 E. 55th-st., to St. Thomas' Church, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE QUARTERLY CONVENTION OF THE LUTHER League of Chicago will be held in Bethlehem Swedish Lutheran Church, 58th and Atlantic sts., this evening.

ST. JOE AND BENTON HARBOR.
FOR A GOOD TIME
Take the Palace Fast Steamers,
"City of Chicago" and "City of Milwaukee,"
TO ST. JOE and BENTON HARBOR, MICH.
Leave daily 9:30 a. m., return arrive city 8:30 p. m.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. EXTRA Trip Saturday 2 p. m. Tickets good to return day boats following Sun. and Mon.
Night Boat 11:30 p. m. Regular fare $1.00 each way.
Wheels Free. Music. Elegant Staterooms.
Dock and Office Foot Wabash Avenue.

WHALEBACK S.S. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.
Round Trip, $1.00.
FOR MILWAUKEE DAILY AT 9 A. M.
SUNDAYS AT 9:30 A. M.
Returning, arrives at 10 p. m. Dock north end Rush-st. bridge. Main office 128 Rialto Building.
J. G. KEITH, Gen. Agent.

EXCURSION.
THE GOODRICH LINE
"VIRGINIA" DAILY TO MILWAUKEE $1 AND RETURN
Leave Chicago 9:00 A. M. Week Days. 9:30 A. M. SUNDAYS.
Returning reaches Chicago about 10:00 P. M.
DOCKS FOOT OF MICHIGAN AVENUE.

LAKESIDE JOCKEY CLUB, ROBY, IND.
Five or more races daily—rain or shine. Beginning at 2:15 p. m. Admission 50c; ladies, 25c. Concert by Banks Cregier's Orchestra of 25 pieces. Special trains Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroad leave Union Depot, stopping at Archer-av., 41st-st., and Englewood, at 12:10, 12:35, 12:55, 1:20, and 1:45 p. m. Regular train at 7:30 a. m. and 12:20 p. m. Illinois Central trains leave Randolph-st. depot, stopping at Van Buren, 12th, 22d, 39th, and 53d-sts., at 12:30, 1:10, and 1:30 p. m. All special trains from Chicago in 30 minutes. Round trip 25c. All special trains returns to the city at 4:50. Round trip 25c. Electric cars connect with Alley L at 64th-st. and with I. C. R. R. at 92d-st.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Meers Brothers, Lizzie B. Raymond,
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Howard & Bland, Albert Hawthorne,
Ricardo, The McDowells,
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PRICES 10, 20, 30 CENTS.

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HOPKINS
COOLEST THEATER IN AMERICA
THIRD WEEK OF EDISON'S WONDERFUL
VITASCOPE
THE CORBETT-COURTNEY CONTEST.
TEN BIG STAR SPECIALTIES.
"LIGHTS AND SHADOWS."

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF GARDEN.
MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF GARDEN. GEO. A. FAIR Mgr. Admiss'n 50c. Noth'g extra.
REFINED VAUDEVILLE. Every Night 8:30
GIACINTO DELLA ROCCA
DIXON, BOWERS & DIXON,
And a List of Stars.
Observatory open all day.
Popular Concerts by THE RUSSIAN ORCHESTRA.
Tickets only 25c.

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Clark-st. and Wrightwood-av.
TAKE CLARK OR WELLS-ST. LIMITS CAR.
Park Open from 12 Noon to 11:30 Night.
2 PERFORMANCES DAILY—1:30 AND 7:30 P. M.
BIGGEST VAUDEVILLE BILL EVER!
AND THE FERRIS WHEEL.
ADMISSION........25 CENTS

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THE Gay Parisians 10th BIG WEEK.
THIS GREAT RUN MUST CLOSE SOON.
74th Time Tonight.

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GREAT NORTHERN ROOF GARDEN, Jackson-st. Tonight at 8 p. m.
EVERY ACT A NOVELTY!
Patronized by the Elite—Performances given rain or shine. Hungarian concert 11 p. m. to 12:30 a. m. Bicycles checked free.
Admission 50c Res'd seat at table 50c Extra.

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FIRST TIME TONIGHT STRAUSS'
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75 PEOPLE ON STAGE.
50c AND 25c BEST SEATS.
BARGAIN WEDNESDAY MATINEE
25c TO ALL PARTS OF THEATER.
FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.

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Baseball Today.
BOSTON VS. CHICAGO.
GAME CALLED AT 3:45.

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Madison-st., near State. Tel. M. 2192.
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago. 2 Shows Every Day. Grand Performances every day, 3 and 8.
The New Nautical Burlesque, Billee the Sailor, and the Parisian Comedy of
"THE LIVELY FLEA."

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☆ ☆ ARION ☆ ☆
The Greatest Tight Rope Artist in the World rides bicycle on live trolley wire. Man and wheel brilliantly illuminated. Free exhibition every afternoon and evening, except Monday, at south terminal of THE CALUMET ELECTRIC commencing July 4. Cars at Alley L and South Park-av. Cable at 67th-st.

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FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Daily, single copy	1 cent
Sunday, single copy	5 cents
Daily, per week	6 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week	11 cents

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NOTE—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1896.

The country is waiting anxiously to hear what Senator Hill is now.

England is strongly in favor of some form of arbitration that will not arbitrate.

Lord Salisbury's surprising change of front shows he is considerable of a bolter himself.

Mr. McKinley is studying the arbitration documents with care so as to take up the thread next March.

It is believed if Sewall will look after the "strings" Bryan can supply all the wind instruments for the band wagon.

The marked attentions paid Trainer Bob Cook by English sportsmen are only a natural result of the Henley regatta. He was too potent a factor in the defeat of Yale to be overlooked.

A man killed himself at Lansing, Mich., while suffering from the effects of a tobacco cure. He was 70 years old and had smoked for fifty years. If this is not an awful warning against the tobacco habit, what is it?

A survey of the newspaper reports of yesterday revealed a surprising unanimity of opinion that the "Pops are ripe for a kick." There seems to be no room for doubt that it will be administered with precision and vigor.

The "ready-made railroad collisions" are subject to postponement because of rain, but the collision scheduled for November will take place, rain or shine, and any one desiring Popocratic relics should begin to collect them now.

The feeling in England is said to be one of surprise that Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury should have written so many letters to each other in so short a time. If that be so what must the British sensation be when our Venezuelan commission is found and reports?

It is reported from Massillon, O., that Carl Browne has made his peace with his father-in-law, Coxey, and will run Coxey's "political propaganda." The information will be complete when some one explains what "Coxey's political propaganda" is, where he got it, and for what it is used.

One of the most interesting joint debates of the season might be arranged between Mr. Arthur Sewall of Bath, 16 to 1 free silverite, and the Lone Fisherman of Bath, protectionist, banker, railroad President, and plutocrat. The debate might be held on the wharf, where he is still fishing for silver suckers which don't run in those waters.

Senator Cameron says: "I am for free silver, but I am not a fool," and by this he explains that he cannot swallow the creeds of anarchy and populism included with silver in the Popocratic platform, and typified in Candidate Bryan. It is becoming plainer daily that the question of the campaign is not only "Are you for free silver?" but also "Are you a fool?"

The following fresh bolts have occurred since the list was published in The Tribune of Saturday:

Kenosha (Wis.) Union.
Allentown (Pa.) Weltbote.
Penn Yan (N. Y.) Democrat.
Columbus (O.) Weltbote.
New Orleans (La.) Daily Item.
Rock Island (Ill.) Volkszeitung.
Rochester (N. Y.) Abendpost.
Litchfield (Conn.) Enquirer.
Burlington (Kas.) Independent.

Total Democratic bolting newspapers to date 165. Total German papers 28.

Senator Teller has joined the Popocrats and consented to become a bob on the Bryan kite. The seceding Senator has written to Bryan assuring him that his nomination is "more than satisfactory." He states that "it will afford me pleasure to place myself at the disposal of the National committee to make speeches in your behalf where and when they think I will do good." It will be interesting to hear Teller, who used to call himself a protectionist, making speeches for Bryan, who said two years ago: "Protection is a system of taxation which is legalized robbery conceived in iniquity and born in fraud and corruption. I do not believe in stopping until the last vestige of protection is eradicated from legislation." Free silverism makes strange bedfellows.

A report became current at one time during the progress of the fire that destroyed the car barns on Cottage Grove avenue that the "arks" used for cars on Indiana avenue had been destroyed. A timely contradiction prevented the consternation of the spectators developing into a panic. These precious historical relics that are exhibited daily to the rising generation as object lessons of the early days in Chicago are preserved carefully when not in use in fireproof barns, and the community can be assured they will be subjected to no ordinary chance of loss. It would be an irreparable loss to the city if this prop to its dignity should be destroyed by any lack of proper precaution, and there is no doubt a movement would be popular to increase this assurance by raising a public subscription for the maintenance of these cars as the nucleus of a museum of transportation.

The Lone Fisherman of Bath, in his first speech of the campaign, said: "Had you attended the Chicago convention you would have been impressed, as I was, that the convention was not one of party."

Could any utterance give greater credit to the keen vision of this running mate? The convention was far from one of party. The bolt of 130 newspapers and a few thousand Democrats up to date partly indicates how far. The nomination of two such men as Bryan and Sewall, a mongrel combination, further indicates how far. The crazy-quilt of a platform is convincing evidence, if all else were wanting, of how little the convention was one of party, unless, perchance, a little Democracy mingled with a mass of Populism, communism, socialism, and anarchy can be termed a party. The fact is clear to every one as it is to the Lone Fisherman and as undoubtedly it was to the people of Bath, even if they did not attend the Chicago convention, and long before Sewall returned with his belated but strictly truthful information.

The Denial club of Portsmouth, O., was born too late to get a place in the Popocratic platform, but if it can persuade Candidate Bryan to incorporate its project in his campaign orations the effect will be the same. The members of this club are interested in shale mines, and they believe therefore that the only way to save the country is by the free coinage of brick. They assert that paving brick is as indestructible as silver if properly taken care of and that "brick certificates" could be issued and made legal tender as well as "silver certificates." Although they are somewhat late in coming into the field they rely for success on the fact that most of the free silver arguments would apply as well to paving brick and only a slight modification would be required to make the literature serve both interests. Their case is undeniably strong, and since miners are the sole beneficiaries of the Popocratic campaign they see no reason why there should be any discrimination against shale miners. The "gold brick" has fallen into such disrepute they declare that as a Popocratic slogan "silver—brick" would sweep the country.

THE POPULIST CONVENTION.

Before Bryan was nominated on a platform larded with Populist doctrines, promises were made by some of the Populist leaders that their party would indorse him. It looks now as if those leaders will have some difficulty when it comes to "delivering the goods" day after tomorrow.

There is going to be a fight against the indorsement of Bryan by men who fear that if that is done their party will be swallowed up by the Popocrats, and those principles which the latter have not adopted yet will be given up.

In many of the Southern States the Populist leaders have a feeling of intense hatred for the persons who have been running the Democratic party in those States. The Populists believe they have been cheated out of elections, as in Alabama. They think they have been trampled on and abused, and they do not relish the idea of following in the wake of the men who have abused them.

Therefore, if a majority of the delegates vote for indorsement there is likely to be a secession, and a straight Populist ticket will be put in the field. That would weaken the Popocrats fatally in several States which they think they ought to carry.

The proposition will be made that the Populists have a certain number of representatives on the Electoral ticket in each State, and that their interests must be looked after in other ways. But the "middle of the road" men scoff at all compromises, and insist on a straight ticket. If one is put in the field, where is Bryan?

WORKINGMEN AND FREE SILVER.

One of the city papers printed last week a conversation said to have taken place while the convention was in session between a free silverite and a street car conductor. The latter asserted free coinage would be a bad thing for him and the other employés of the road. He put the case thus:

> We do not see how free silver is going to help us. If we have free silver, and bread and meat are doubled in price, how are we going to live on our present wages? Yerkes cannot charge more than a 5-cent fare, and if the company cannot get a double fare how is it going to pay us double wages? No, sir, the boys are looking out for No. 1, and are not in favor of free silver.

At present twenty nickels, which are all the company can collect for that many rides, are worth 100 cents, for the government which issues those coins will redeem them with a hundred-cent dollar. But after a 50-cent dollar had been made the monetary unit the twenty nickels would be redeemed in that kind of a dollar and they would have only half the buying power they have now. They would exchange for only ten glasses of beer, instead of twenty.

As the street railroad companies would get no more nickels than now, until they were authorized to charge double fares, they could not pay more nickels or dollars to their employés than now. So the purchasing power of the companies' receipts would be halved, and also that of the wages of their employés.

The same would be true of steam railroads and their employés. When the 50-cent dollar took the place of the 100-cent dollar the wages of engineers, firemen, brakemen, etc., would buy only half as much as at present. Then they would ask for more dollars, so their wages might have the old purchasing power.

If the roads could double at once their old passenger and freight rates they could comply with that demand. But those rates cannot be doubled offhand. The farmers who are for free silver because it will double the "price" they get for their crops are not willing to pay twice as much for the transportation of those crops.

In many States there are maximum rates fixed by law. It will be contended that those rates must not be raised, even though the purchasing power of the dollar has decreased. Everywhere an attempt on the part of the roads to raise their rates would be resisted. It would be resisted most furiously by those who are demanding most loudly the debasement of the currency.

It would be a very long time before the railroads could advance wages to any appreciable extent. They would have to do the same amount of work with fewer men. Those whom they kept in service would have to do more work than now, and get less pay.

No workingmen would be able to command wages as good as those they get now. Chicago carpenters, painters, and other workers in the building trades have wage schedules which the employers have accepted. The workingmen get an agreed number of cents an hour.

When the money they have been receiving for an hour's work suddenly fails to buy more than half as much as it does now these men will be inclined to ask for a doubling of the wage scale. They cannot imagine that it will be easy to get their wish. They know what conflicts have been waged in the past over a few cents, especially when times were hard. The times will be much harder when free coinage has paralyzed industry.

No matter how hard the workingmen may struggle they will not be able to get wages with which they can buy as much as with the wages they get now. If they were able finally to get three-quarters of what they receive now they would be doing well. Crippled employers, with half their capital confiscated, cannot pay good wages.

Every workingman who is "looking out for No. 1" will be against free silver. It will hit his employer, and it will hit him. The former will not have the money with which to pay wages as good as those paid now, and therefore no matter how hard the workingmen fight, and how often they go out on strikes, they will not be able to command free silver wages which will buy as much as the gold wages they get now.

"PRICE" AND "VALUE."

A short time ago Mr. Bland, the defeated candidate for the Popocrat nomination, was asked why he favored the free coinage of silver. His reply was in order to make prices rise. His language was:

> The prices of the products of toil have fallen. Millions of men are out of work. The farmers of America cannot get as much for their crops or their stock as it costs to grow them. I know that to be the fact on my own farm. Go anywhere you please and you will find the same conditions. Prices are low because the purchasing power of gold has increased. Multiply the energies of the world as you will and you simply add to the wealth of the capitalists.
>
> The remedy is free silver. With abundance of money prices will rise.

What prices will rise? According to Bland all prices, not merely those of the products of the farm, but those of the products of the factory. The price of labor will advance, for Bland says "wages will rise."

But values will not rise. "Value" is "the quantity of other commodities for which a thing can be exchanged in open market." How will the farmer's crops be more valuable when there is a general and uniform rise in prices?

The price of wheat on Saturday in the Chicago market was nearly 55 cents. That bushel of wheat will exchange at this moment for a given number of yards of cloth, or pounds of coal. If the value of that bushel of wheat were doubled it would exchange for twice as many yards of cloth or pounds of coal as before. The owner of that wheat would have cause to congratulate himself.

But if the price of the bushel of wheat were doubled and the prices of all other commodities were doubled also the wheat would exchange for neither more nor less cloth or coal than before. Its value would remain unchanged, for a general rise in prices adds nothing to the value of anything.

How will the farmer who gets twice as many dollars for his wheat be benefited when he pays twice as many dollars for everything he buys, whether commodities or labor? He will be benefited only where he has debts to pay, and he will be benefited at the expense of the creditor.

If the value of the farmer's wheat doubles he will be able to pay his debts with half the difficulty, but the creditor will not be wronged, for the money he receives will not be affected in value as regards other commodities than wheat. But if the price of the wheat is doubled along with that of all other commodities then the creditor who receives a fixed amount of money in dollars has been cheated. The money he receives has only half the value of that he loaned.

The desire to double prices for the purpose of defrauding creditors is the mainspring of the entire free silver movement. The determination is to make the payment of debts easier, not by increasing the value of products, but by decreasing the value of money. The name "dollar" will be retained, as during the greenback period, but that which makes the dollar will be different.

So everything depends on the value of the money the prices are quoted in. If in 50-cent silver money, then even if the "prices" are doubled, they will not represent any more value as measured by purchasing power. The payment of double prices in half-value money does not mean any additional value received.

One would suppose this proposition would be self-evident to any ordinary mind. But it is manifest that Bland, if honest, cannot see it. Neither do any of the other free silverites, if honest, have sufficient brains to enable them to comprehend the importance of the value of the money the price of a commodity is reckoned in.

EX-GOV. RUSSELL ON JEFFERSON.

In the light of ex-Gov. William E. Russell's sudden death his leading article in the July Forum takes on the added interest that ever attaches to a man's last words. The article is entitled "Jefferson and His Party Today," and is eloquently and partisanly Democratic, in a way that should bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of the platform-builders at the Chicago convention.

The very intensity of Gov. Russell's admiration for the personality and principles of Jefferson kept him true to one vital point—that of national honor. While not able to refrain from the conventional denunciation of the Republican party, he was yet clear-sighted and honest enough to feel that the keeping of the Nation's word of honor was a deeper and a larger question than any other issue between the parties. And right boldly did he proclaim the truth to the Democratic and Popocratic clans that were preparing to gather at Chicago as he wrote:

> We are in the midst of an earnest agitation over our monetary standard. It involves the welfare of our country and demands explicit and courageous treatment. To Jefferson it could never be an issue between Colorado and Wall street or between a debtor and a creditor class. His broad Democracy abhorred geographical and class division. For one, I believe that our country demands scrupulous fidelity to her plighted word, honest payment of her obligations, and that the people's interest is best served by strictly upholding here the gold standard of the civilized world. Free coinage of silver, or its compulsory purchase, or any compromise legislation by us in that direction, in my judgment, is distinctly class legislation, which would unsettle business, impair credit, reduce all savings and the value of all wages, and whose injurious results no man can measure.

It was a manly, straightforward message, but it fell upon heedless ears. The Popocrats, for whom the words were meant, had no more use for the principles of Jefferson than for those of Diogenes or the decalogue.

WHAT OF THAT COMMISSION ?

The Venezuelan question, instead of being a horrid menace of war, has become the harmless instigator of an affluent four-handed correspondence, whose results have just been given to the public. Lord Salisbury, Secretary Olney, and Ambassadors Bayard and Pauncefote compose the extremely ready letter writers, and each vies with the rest in taking preëminence as the greatest peacemaker of them all. A mere glance at one-half of the dozen letters that make up this last contribution to the historical record should convince the most skeptical that the celebrated episode has degenerated into an exchange of diplomatic courtesies, and if the doubter doubts still a glance at the other half should finally settle it.

But in reading all the letters it will be noted that our own Venezuelan Commission is nowhere referred to. Has anything happened to that commission? Here is a new question that really takes precedence over all others in controversy. If this is an intentional slight to the greatest deliberative body on earth, it is high time the American people should know it. If this commission is strayed or lost or even stolen, and these diplomats hope to conceal the fact beneath a heap of big words, they should be made to realize promptly that their nefarious project cannot escape the jealous watchfulness of that commission's millions of admirers. It is the only Venezuelan Commission the United States has ever had, and as a collector of maps and South American historical bric-à-brac it has given promise of making a world's record, and the pride of possession it has engendered in the hearts of the people of this country will not brook any affected show of indifference to its monumental achievements.

Lord Salisbury and Secretary Olney, and even the two Ambassadors, should lose no time in publishing postscripts to those epistles conveying ample apologies to the people of the United States and ample praise to the Venezuelan Commission. And while they are about it, if one of them will mention where the commission is the kindness will be appreciated.

CUBAN WAR PRACTICALLY OVER, AS USUAL.

Reports from Cuba by way, respectively, of Havana, New York, and St. Louis have been at times of so conflicting a nature that it is refreshing at last to obtain news that defies criticism. The Consul-General for Spain in New York has consented to explain what the real situation is, and it may be a surprise to some people to discover from his statement that the rebellion has been practically crushed.

It appears that the Cuban force under Gen. Antonio Maceo has been hemmed in by a new trocha that cannot be pierced, and that the rest of the Cuban army under Gen. Gomez is in retreat, more or less headlong, in the eastern part of the island. The Consul does not mention whether Gomez is still dead, but this is a mere detail at best that is not of much importance, now that the war is so nearly ended. The Consul says further, however, that Spanish reinforcements to the number of 20,000, and possibly 100,000, are to be sent over in December, and at first glance it is not apparent why so many, or even any more, men are needed from Spain when the revolution, in effect, has been crushed. This discrepancy may be explained, perhaps, by the possibility that what the Consul calls reinforcements are really undertakers, and they will be needed to bury the Cubans who presumably are to be killed off rapidly between now and December. The Consul's statement is so explicit in all other respects that it is well to supply by a report direct from Havana a little detail he omitted to give, probably through carelessness only.

From this it appears that Antonio Maceo, the Maceo who does not get killed, routed a Spanish force of 2,000 men, and even captured the Spanish General in command, whom he intends to hold as a hostage. Why a General who is hemmed in by a trocha should so exert himself is not clear. The only tenable theory is that the Spaniards have neglected to inform Maceo that he is shut in by a trocha, and that in his ignorance of his condition he is slashing about him right and left, routing Spaniards and capturing Generals, just as if there was no such thing as a trocha on the island. A similar oversight appears to have been committed by the Spaniards in the region infested by Gomez, for that General, although running over the eastern end of the island, has not been told he is in retreat, and persists in chasing a few thousand Spaniards most of the time, killing a few hundred now and then, and causing the rest a most distressing amount of overexertion. It is evident Gen. Weyler's bureau of publicity is grossly inefficient, and the hallucinations of these two Cuban Generals must be corrected at once. There are no conflicts, however, in reports about Gen. José Maceo. All agree that he is dead again.

METHODS OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

In the last number of the Quarterly Journal of Economics Mr. S. N. D. North discusses the methods and limitations of industrial arbitration. He has been for some years Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and has been brought into contact with certain phases of the labor question, and had opportunity to observe the general attitude of manufacturers on the general subject of industrial arbitration.

There are those who think the controversies due to the conflicting interests of employer and employé will become more and more serious, and can be ended only by social reorganization. Mr. North is not among them.

He sees on the one side "many evidences of the unconscious modification of the spirit and methods of trade unionism." It is learning moderation gradually, and is coming to see that its power depends largely on its ability to convince the public that it is in the right in a controversy.

Then, too, according to Mr. North, the attitude of employers towards labor disputes has changed. Disagreements concerning wages are accepted as matters which must be investigated and determined on their merits. The manufacturer accepts, "almost as a rule, the condition that something else than his mere whim, or caprice, or selfishness must underlie the settlement of such disputes."

The employer dreads strikes; because he is less able to afford them at this day, when the margin of profit is so small, than ever before. Strikes cost the strikers a great deal, but the largest single sufferer is ever the employer. It is almost always to the interest of both employer and employé that a strike or lockout should not take place, and that community of interest is gradually driving them to the adoption of arbitration for the adjustment of disagreements.

The only disputes which can be settled thus, however, are, in Mr. North's opinion, those which involve wages. Those which involve a principle cannot be arbitrated. One side or the other must back down. The employer cannot submit to arbitration the question whether he shall surrender the management of his establishment to his employés.

There are three distinct systems of arbitration and conciliation in use. In France it is sought to promote voluntary arbitration through the medium of the local judiciary. In England the plan favored is that of private arbitration, or conciliation through mutual bodies, originating among the persons in interest and controlled by them. In the United States the development has been along the line of State boards.

Mr. North is strongly of the opinion that the English plan of private mediation is the best and that State boards are not a success. He claims that the Massachusetts board, one of the best of them all, has been a practical failure.

He asserts that it has seldom been called on to interfere in labor disputes, that its intervention, when solicited or attempted, has generally failed to be effective, and that when anything was accomplished the same result could have been secured as easily had there been no board. In every great labor controversy in the State the board has accomplished nothing. "The humiliation of such experiences lies in the fact that it is the Commonwealth that is humiliated."

Mr. North's conclusion is that the system of voluntary mutual boards is the only one from which good results can be expected.

> Here is a tribunal which is absolutely impartial, each party being responsible for its own representatives, and absolutely equal in every decision reached. Hence it is a tribunal in which both parties have perfect confidence; and the provision for equal representation is potent to induce submission to its verdict by both parties, because each knows that neither can win without convincing one or more of the other's representatives. Hence the danger that decisions will not be accepted by the employés affected is reduced to the minimum.

It must be admitted that the success which State Boards of Arbitration have met with in Illinois and elsewhere has not been what their advocates anticipated.

"IDLE HOLDERS OF IDLE CAPITAL."

According to Mr. Bryan, Gov. Altgeld, and other free silver humanitarians, "the struggling masses," whether farmers or workingmen, are in sore distress, while "the idle holders of idle capital" are living on Easy street. The farmer complains of low prices and the workingman of low wages or a lack of work. The "aggrandized wealth" of the country is alleged to be clipping coupons and pocketing profits peacefully and uninterruptedly.

Whoever thinks "the idle holder of idle capital" can be a happy man is sadly mistaken. That capital may be idle money in a bank, or capital locked up in a manufacturing plant which is not being run. Whatever form that idle capital may assume, its owners are distressed because it is idle.

Carlyle said of the first generation of English mill-owners that their idea of hell was "not making money." That may have been stating the case too strongly, but it is certain that all men, whether they have much capital or little, are unhappy when it is earning nothing for them. And considering the millions of capital locked up now and denied employment, owing to dull times, the assertion that the capitalists are leading jolly, unconcerned lives now is far from being true.

Bagehot contrasts the sufferings of the idle laborer and the idle capitalist thus:

> The distress of the laborer is much more conspicuous, and he advertises it. He goes about saying: "I am starving, and it is the tyranny of capital which is killing me." But it is also true that the capitalist is in danger of ruin and that he conceals it. If he cannot complete the contracts which he has made, if he has to stay out of a return from his business longer than he can afford, he is ruined. He will be awake with anxiety till his hair turns prematurely gray and till deep lines of care form on his brow.

The owners of the idle capital of this country suffer, and other men suffer because that capital is idle. For idle capital means idle men. Factory and mill hands are out of work, not because the employer does not prefer to run his works, but because the owners of idle money dare not lend it, and because the employer dare not use it. The former fears his money will be repaid in 50-cent dollars; the latter fears any goods he may make and sell will be paid for in half-value dollars.

The holders of idle capital which is in the form of money now, or can be converted into money, are sending it abroad, where it will be safe. The capital which should be usefully and profitably employed here is flowing across the ocean in a broadening and deepening stream. Every million which goes means the necessary idleness of a given number of persons. For without capital labor cannot prosper.

The capital which has been idle during the last three years has been idle chiefly because of the free silver assaults on the soundness of the currency. Those incessant attacks have shut up factories and stores and bankrupted their proprietors. Those attacks have locked up in banks money which would otherwise have been productively employed.

When capital in any country is not merely idle, but is also menaced with confiscation, it goes abroad. Capital is emigrating now. The free silverites are driving it out, and at the same time are complaining of a distress they themselves have caused, and are calling on the voters to make that distress more acute by driving out still more capital and closing still more manufactories.

Capitalists are not having an easy time, and have not had since 1893. They have been "punished" by the free silver mania almost as severely as their worst enemy could wish. But other men have been "punished" also. The suffering has been general, and it will not cease until the Bryans and Altgelds have been laid in their political graves.

Cleveland cannot, without hurting his entire future career as a private citizen, bolt the regularly formulated ticket and platform of the party that has given him its highest gift three successive times.—St. Louis Chronicle.

It was the Democratic party that honored Mr. Cleveland. He is under no obligations whatever to the Popocrats and can "bolt" their ticket and platform without injury to his future and without any impairment of his self-respect.

Frequenters of Jackson Park assert that the expression on the face of the Statue of the Republic has become noticeably sadder since the removal of the old whaler Progress from the south pond, and that early in the morning something suspiciously resembling tears may be seen stealing down the large and dingy nose of the lonely figure that still watches over the ruins of the Court of Honor.

The fact has been heralded abroad that Thomas S. Pettit of Kentucky has come out for Bryan and Sewall. Mingled with the consternation in the sound money ranks due to this unexpected backset is a feeling of mild curiosity to know who under the canopy Thomas S. Pettit is.

The motion to crush the Popocratic party at the polls next November has been generally seconded, and in the discussion now about to take place the argument will be presented with much force that the proper way to do the crushing is to unite on McKinley.

Without wishing to be unfair to the other contestants for the distinction we are constrained to say that the craziest of all the free silver organs in the country is the Atlanta Constitution.

The sunbrowned soldier boys who have returned from their summer encampment in the neighborhood of Springfield have now a tolerably accurate idea of what it would be to carry the war into equatorial Africa.

The Ogden ditch now runs through many of the choicest streets on the North Side.

Mr. Pettigrew will feel pretty grewsome after the November election.

Uneasy voter, contrast the two Williams who have been nominated for the Presidency. Which strikes you as the safer man for any emergency requiring calm judgment and statesmanship?

Nobody who pays an admission fee to see an exhibition railway collision ought to howl about hard times.

We have a strong presentiment the Hon. Bill Neece of the County of McDonough and State of Illinois will agitate his lungs this summer in the cause of free silver.

This is to be a campaign of education.

Let us reason together.

PERSONALS.

The Rev. Charles E. Bentley, the Presidential nominee of the Prohibition bolters, lives in Lincoln, Neb.

Prof. Walter Williams, who has been in the faculty of the Montana College of Agriculture, has been invited to go to Cornell University.

Eugénie has returned to England from a trip to the scenes of her childhood in Spain. She had not been in Granada for some years, but recognized many of her old friends, and was delighted by her visit to her birthplace. The ex-Empress is in excellent health.

R. K. Munkittrick has written a quatrain that reminds one of the famous couplet of "J. K. S.": "Where the Rudyards cease from Kipling and the Haggards Ride no more." Referring to the "unhappy author," he says: "He is happy as he capers on the golden shore, where the Houghtons cease from Mifflin and the Harpers harp no more."

In its comments on the death of Sir Augustus Harris the London Chronicle says: "And since it must pay or die, his death seems to mean the death of opera in England. There is absolutely no outlook for it at present. It has no future discernible to human eyes. Covent Garden as we know it was his creation. He carried it on his shoulders, and there is none who can take up and carry the burden."

Miss A. M. Reynolds, the World's Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, returned not long ago from a trip to the association houses in Cape Town, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Australia. She is a daughter of the Rev. William Reynolds of New Haven, Conn., and is a graduate of Wellesley College. She spent three years studying in Berlin and Paris, and can make fluent addresses in German, French, and Italian.

CURRENT NOTES.

Wickwire—"I see that another policeman has been suspended for sleeping on his watch." Mudge—"I have been eating and drinking on mine for a week."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Well, the bicycle has been the means of closing our church." "Is that so? Did they really fight over it?" "Fight over it? No; the minister has gone on a wheeling tour."—Cleveland Leader.

"The butcher offered me his hand this morning," said the hired girl. "Indeed?" "Yes'm. He tried to sell it to me with the steak, but I made him take it off the scales."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

With a deft movement the savage damsel removed her nose-ring and substituted for it the pneumatic tire the waves had cast ashore. "Talk," she exclaimed, "about your bicycle face! Say!"—Detroit Tribune.

Johnnie Chaffie—"Grandma, will we all know each other in heaven?" Grandma—"Yes, my child, we shall know each other there." "But, grandma, we can make believe we are out when some of them call, can't we?"—Texas Sifter.

Stablekeeper (referring to robe)—"By the way, shall I put in a buffalo? The ride over the mountains will be a little stiff." English Blood—"Couldn't you let me 'ave a 'orse, you know? I'd rather not drive a buffalo the first time, you know."—Washington Evening Times.

Menu When Lucullus Dined.

The old Romans understood the art of good living. We of this age talk of our higher civilization and all that, but while in many things we are ahead of the Romans, it is doubtful if we have made a great advance over them in the matter of conceiving and serving an elaborate dinner. Here is the menu of a Roman dinner of the days of Lucullus that has been handed down in the histories:

GUS TUS (an appetizer).
Sorrel. Lettuce.
Pickled cabbage and gherkins.
Radishes. Mushrooms, etc. Oysters.
Sardines. Eggs.
FIRST COURSE.
Conger eels. Oysters.
Two kinds of mussels.
Thrushes on asparagus. Fat fowls.
Ragout of oysters and other shellfish.
With black and white maroons.
SECOND COURSE.
Shellfish and other marine products.
Beccaficos. Haunches of venison. Wild boar.
Pastry of beccaficos and other birds.
THIRD COURSE.
Sow's udder. Boar's head.
Fricassee of fish.
Fricassee of sows' udders.
Various kinds of ducks. Roast fowl.
Hares. Sausages. Roast pig.
Peacocks.
FOURTH COURSE.
Pastry in wonderfully elaborate forms and colors.
Pirentine bread.
FIFTH COURSE.
Fruits and wines.

These dishes were served to the guests, reclining on couches, in the order named, three or four hours being required to finish the meal. This repast, remember, is said to have been a very ordinary affair. A banquet where there was a guest of great honor meant a more elaborate and costly dinner, where everything was served on a grander scale.

Most of the oysters consumed in Rome at that time came from England, being transported in tight wooden boxes, or buckets, which, after being filled, were covered over with pitch. It is said that being a little tainted did not lessen the value of the oyster, many people preferring them that way. Sausages were imported from Gaul. The chef was a very important member of the household. He had many assistants, mostly slaves, but he labored under many difficulties which the cook of today knows nothing about.

The roasts were cooked in the coals, the animals and fowls being roasted whole. Even oxen were roasted whole. The coals were in a large brick fireplace, or, more properly, an open brick oven, raised a little above the floor. The other articles were cooked in pots and pans set on the coals.

Campaign Device for Bryan.

Asked if he would support the action of the Democratic National convention if it should fail to put free silver in the platform, William J. Bryan answered:

"SO HELP ME GOD, I WILL DIE IN MY TRACKS BEFORE I WILL SUPPORT IT."

This was in a speech at Jackson, Miss., June 11, 1895, and was in reply to a direct question by Judge Brame. Mr. Bryan made a similar declaration at other places. As his friends say they will make a cross his campaign device, the Courier-Journal offers them this one.

The Duty of True Democrats.

New York Sun (Dem.): There is no party obligation of any kind which binds Democrats to support the Chicago nominations. The ticket was not set up and the platform was not constructed with any view to the preservation of Democratic principle and doctrine, but in utter defiance of the party teachings. The bolt from Democracy was made by the majority controlling the Chicago convention when it spurned true Democracy and courted silver Republicanism, Populism, and anarchy.

In this campaign, therefore, the two parties struggling for supremacy are the party of repudiation and revolution, headed by Bryan and composed of recreant Democrats and Republicans and original Populists, and the party of national honor and for the preservation of our American institutions, headed by McKinley and composed of all honest and reasonable Americans. Every Democrat and every Republican loyal to his party and his country must vote for William McKinley. There is no other ticket for them before the people.

Wade Hampton Is Ashamed of Tillman

Denver, Colo., July 16.—Gen. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, United States Commissioner of Railroads, has arrived in the city on a tour of inspection of the Union Pacific system.

"In the political situation," he said, "things could not be worse. This man Tillman has succeeded in securing a following which enabled him to represent South Carolina at the convention, and he really thought when he went there that he would be the choice of the party as the Presidential nominee. He stands on the platform adopted by the Southern Populists at Ocala, Fla., which favors the Subtreasury scheme.

"It is a great misfortune for South Carolina to be represented by such a man. I suppose they will carry the State for Bryan, because they have control of the election machinery and have in force laws which give them arbitrary power to disfranchise the negro vote. I am greatly distressed at the turn of political affairs, and I am afraid it will be productive of great suffering."

ALL SIDES OF POLITICS.

It Was Simply Great.

Atlanta Constitution: The Democratic convention that assembled at Chicago was the most thoroughly representative political convention that ever assembled in this country. It accomplished its work absolutely unembarrassed by scheming politicians or interested wire-workers.

Cannot Stand Altgeld and Tillman.

Chattanooga Times: We will not stultify our record by advocating the election of the nominees. We are Democratic; this platform and ticket are anarchistic, socialistic, everything but Democratic. We cannot join a movement in which Altgeld and Tillman and their sort are set up as apostles.

Attack on the Judiciary.

Nashville Banner: In all the maddening surge of political disturbance that this country has passed through the Federal courts have constituted a safe and conservative bulwark against revolution. The party that attacks the Federal courts is a dangerous party that no man who wishes to see the Constitution upheld can afford to support.

One of Two Evils.

Macon Telegraph: In its preamble the platform is Democratic in the old sense of the word. When it deals with details it is, in many respects, according to the old standards, un-Democratic. It reduces hundreds of thousands of the most faithful Democrats to the necessity of choosing between two evils or of abstaining from participation in the national election next November.

Will Not Quietly Submit.

Does the great old Democratic party of this country intend to submit quietly to such an outrage? Does the Democratic party intend to submit to have its principles eradicated from the political arena of this country and its banner trailed in the dust after the car of a Populistic and free silver hero? We do not believe it will.—Austin (Tex.) Statesman.

Will Invite Calamity.

Kansas City Journal: A free silver victory under some circumstances might not harm the country, but a victory of the elements that are today in control of the Democratic party would mean business disturbance and disaster in a most appalling degree. It is a calamity that no intelligent business-man can afford to invite with his ballot and influence.

Something Besides Money Needed.

Atlanta Journal: There is no worse delusion, and few that are so dangerous, as the idea that the government can make times better by increasing the circulating medium. No matter how much money there may be in the country, no matter how much gold and silver the government may coin, or how much paper money it may issue, it will not go into the channels of industry and trade if confidence be wanting.

Must Hold on to Gold.

Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer: The conclusion of the whole matter, as between gold and silver, is precisely as Secretary Carlisle states it, and not as the "boy orator" puts it, and it is this: If we want real bimetallism (such as now exists in the United States) we must hold on to our gold standard, using gold as our sheet anchor, and lining up all other money to that standard, and thus will labor continue to be paid superior wages in superior money, and not otherwise.

Silver Prices in Mexico.

Nashville (Tenn.) Banner: While Mexico is a silver country it is a fact that all prices and values are based upon gold. The money, however, is silver, and, so far as the Mexican is concerned, the values are based on silver. For instance, the railroad fare for a round trip from Eagle Pass to Paila is based on the gold standard at $10, but to the Mexican the price is $19.20 on the silver standard today, and may be $19.50 tomorrow, as the price of silver may fluctuate.

Do Not Inflame but Educate.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: We can cry "Amen" to the following statement by the New York Evening Post: "What is needed is a campaign of elementary education. The sound money men must not stand off and call the people who now incline to favor free coinage Anarchists, blatherskites or fools. They must recognize that they are well-meaning citizens who have been deluded, but who can be informed and converted."

Silver as a Cure-All.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: It is to reinstate silver in our monetary system, to check the decline of prices, to restore the parity between money and property that we advocate bimetallism in its broadest, truest, and constitutional character. It is to right the wrong done to the masses of the people, to bring back fair prices, to resurrect decaying business, to do justice to debtor and creditor, and to establish honest American money for all Americans that we advocate bimetallism.

Deaf to All Reason.

Galveston News: It is no surprise that the madness of the Democratic convention which proclaimed that remarkable platform now before the country culminated in the nomination of William J. Bryan for President. The platform fits the man and the man fits the platform. The convention inaugurated its work in a delirium of passion and a consuming fever of radicalism shriveled every atom of conservatism which the cooler heads of the party attempted to inject into the proceedings.

Sound Money League.

Boston Transcript: Surely in every city in the Eastern half of the United States, and probably in most of the cities of the West and South, there can be found large numbers of business-men who would eagerly join in the establishment of a league for the maintenance of the public credit and the repudiation of the silver fallacy. The business-men of the country ought to see, and most of them do see, that unless this 16 to 1 craze is stamped out there is likely to be such a panic as has never before been seen in this country, and the country has seen several panics of no small dimensions.

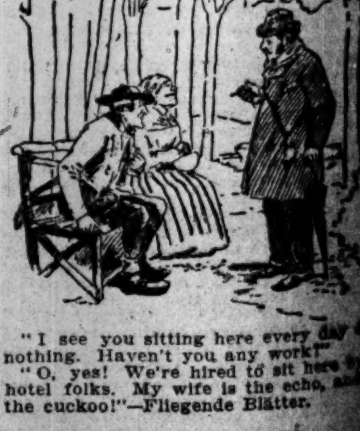
Hard on the Salaried Man.

New Orleans Picayune: If a man is in debt, and no money is due him, it will pay him to have a silver standard, for he can get rid of half his debts. But if a man is a creditor, and has money loaned or deposited in the bank, a silver standard would be extremely injurious to him, for it would cause the loss of one-half of all coming to him. Then there is the man who works for wages or a salary. Is it likely that his wages will be raised when the change is made? Everybody knows that the most difficult thing in the world is to get wages raised. When dollars shall come to be worth only 50 cents, the workingman will get just as many dollars as before, but they will be worth only half as much as formerly.

Prevents a Loan to the South.

Baltimore Sun: A number of Baltimore brokers have recently refused a loan desired by a large corporation of Alabama. In corresponding with a Baltimore broker with reference to placing the loan the attorney of the corporation wrote: "I appreciate fully the force of what you say with reference to the present attitude of the South on the free silver question, and know it is operating very much to the injury of this section. I wish to assure you, though, that outside of the demagogues and the rabble the men of Alabama, as a rule, are opposed to the measure, and many of us are anxious to hear that sound money men have bolted. It would not be impossible to rally a strong following in Alabama for the cause of sound money, as many of us hope to see such a move put on foot."

At the New Watering Place.



"I see you sitting here every day doing nothing. Haven't you any work?"

"O, yes! We're hired to sit here by the hotel folks. My wife is the echo, and I'm the cuckoo!"—Fliegende Blätter.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

THE HELMET.

From the French, by F. Beissier.

"BUT, uncle—I love my cousin!"

"Get out!"

"Give her to me."

"Don't bother me!"

"It will be my death!"

"Nonsense! you'll console yourself with some other girl."

"Pray——"

My uncle, whose back had been towards me, whirled round, his face red to bursting, and brought his closed fist down upon the counter with a heavy thump.

"Never!" he cried; "never! Do you hear what I say?"

And as I looked at him beseechingly and with joined hands, he went on:

"A pretty husband you look like!—without a sou, and dreaming of going into housekeeping. A nice mess I should make of it by giving you my daughter! It's no use your insisting. You know that when I have said 'No,' nothing under the sun can make me say 'Yes'!"

I ceased to make any further appeal. I knew my uncle—about as headstrong an old fellow as could be found in a day's search. I contented myself with giving vent to a deep sigh, and then went on with the furbishing of a big, double-handed sword, rusty from point to hilt.

This memorable conversation took place, in fact, in the shop of my maternal uncle, a well-known dealer in antiquities and objets d'art, No. 53 Rue des Claquettes, at the sign of the "Maltese Cross"—a perfect museum of curiosities.

The walls were hung with Marseilles and old Rouen china, facing ancient cuirasses, sabers, and muskets, and picture-frames; below these were ranged old cabinets, coffers of all sorts, and statues of saints, one-armed or one-legged for the most part and dilapidated as to their gilding; then, here and there, in glass cases, hermetically closed and locked, there were knickknacks in infinite variety—lachrymatories, tiny urns, rings, precious stones, fragments of marble, bracelets, crosses, necklaces, medals, and miniature ivory statuettes, the yellow tints of which, in the sun, took momentarily a flesh-like transparency.

Time out of mind the shop had belonged to the Cornuberts. It passed regularly from father to son, and my uncle—his neighbors said—could not but be the possessor of a nice little fortune. Held in esteem by all, a Municipal Councilor, impressed by the importance and gravity of his office, short, fat, highly choleric, and headstrong, but at bottom not in the least degree an unkind sort of man—such was my uncle Cornubert, my only living male relative, who, as soon as I had left school, had elevated me to the dignity of chief and only clerk and shopman of the "Maltese Cross."

But my uncle was not only a dealer in antiquities and a Municipal Councilor, he was yet more, and above all, the father of my cousin Rose, with whom I was naturally in love.

To come back to the point at which I digressed.

Without paying any attention to the sighs which exhaled from my bosom while scouring the rust from my long, two-handed sword, my uncle, magnifying glass in hand, was engaged in the examination of a lot of medals which he had purchased that morning. Suddenly he raised his head; 5 o'clock was striking.

"The council!" he cried.

When my uncle pronounced that august word it made a mouthful; for a pin, he would have saluted bare-headed. But, this time, after a moment's consideration, he tapped his forehead and added in a tone of supreme relief:

"No, the sitting does not take place before tomorrow—and I am forgetting that I have to go to the railway station to get the consignment of which I was advised this morning."

Rising from his seat, and laying down his glass, he called out:

"Rose, give me my cane and hat!"

Then, turning towards me, he added, in a lowered tone and speaking very quickly:

"As to you—don't forget our conversation. If you think you can make me say 'yes,' try! But I don't think you'll succeed. Meanwhile, not a word to Rose, or by Saint Barthélemy, my patron of happy memory, I'll instantly kick you out of doors!"

At that moment Rose appeared with my uncle's cane and hat, which she handed to him. He kissed her on the forehead; then, giving me a last but eloquent look, hurried from the shop.

I went on scouring my double-handed sword. Rose came quietly towards me.

"What is the matter with my father?" she asked; "he seems to be angry with you."

I looked at her—her eyes were so black, her look so kind, her mouth so rosy, and her teeth so white that I told her all—my love, my suit to her father, and his rough refusal. I could not help it—after all, it was his fault. He was not there; I determined to brave his anger. Besides, there is nobody like timid persons for displaying courage under certain circumstances.

My cousin said nothing; she only held down her eyes—while her cheeks were as red as those of cherries in May.

I checked myself.

"Are you angry with me?" I asked, tremblingly. "Are you angry with me, Rose?"

She held out to me her hand. On that, my heart seething with audacity, my head on fire, I cried:

"Rose—I swear it! I will be your husband!" And as she shook her head and looked at me sadly, I added: "O! I well know that my uncle is self-willed, but I will be more self-willed still; and, since he must be forced to say 'yes,' I will force him to say it!"

"But how?" asked Rose.

Ah! how? That was exactly the difficulty. But, no matter, I would find a way to surmount it!

At that moment a heavy step resounded in the street Instinctively we moved away from each other; I turned to my double-handed sword, and Rose, to keep herself in countenance, set to dusting, with the corner of her apron, a little statuette in its faded red velvet case.

My uncle entered. Surprised at finding us together, he stopped short and looked sharply at us, from one to the other.

We each of us went on rubbing without raising our heads.

"Here' take this," said my uncle, handing me a bulky parcel from under his arm. "A splendid purchase, you'll see."

The subject did not interest me in the least.

I opened the parcel, and from the enveloping paper emerged a steel helmet—but not an ordinary helmet, O, no!—a superb, a monumental morion, with gorget and pointed visor of strange form. The visor was raised, and I tried to discover what prevented it from being lowered.

"It will not go down—the hinges have got out of order," said my uncle; "but it's a superb piece, and, when it has been thoroughly cleaned and touched up, will look well—that shall be your tomorrow's job."

"Very good, uncle," I murmured, not daring to raise my eyes to his.

That night, on reaching my room, I at once went to bed. I was eager to be alone and able to think at my ease. Night brings counsel, it is said; and I had great need that the proverb should prove true. But, after lying awake for an hour without receiving any assistance, I fell off to sleep, and, till next morning, did nothing but dream the oddest dreams. I saw Rose on her way to church in a strange bridal costume, a fourteenth century cap, three feet high, on her head, but looking prettier than ever; then suddenly the scene changed to moonlight, in which innumerable helmets and pieces of old china were dancing in wild farandola, while my uncle, clad in complete armor and with a formidable halberd in his hand, conducted the bewildering whirl.

The next day—ah, the next day!—I was no nearer. In vain, with clinched teeth, I scoured the immense helmet brought by my uncle the previous evening—scoured it with such fury as almost to break the iron; not an idea came to me. The helmet shone like a sun; my uncle sat smoking his pipe and watching me; but I could think of nothing, of no way of forcing him to give me his daughter.

At 3 o'clock Rose went into the country, whence she was not to return until dinnertime, in the evening. On the threshold she could only make a sign to me with her hand; my uncle had not left us alone for a single instant. He was not easy in his mind; I could see that by his face. No doubt he had not forgotten our conversation of the previous evening.

I went on rubbing at my helmet.

"You have made it quite bright enough—put it down," said my uncle.

I put it down. The storm was gathering: I could not do better than allow it to blow over.

But suddenly, as if overtaken by a strange fancy, my uncle took up the enormous morion and turned and examined it on all sides.

"A handsome piece of armor, there is no doubt about it; but it must have weighed pretty heavily on its wearer's shoulders," he muttered; and, urged by I know not what demon, he clapped it on his head and latched the gorget-piece about his neck.

Struck almost speechless, I watched what he was doing—thinking only how ugly he looked.

Suddenly there was a sharp sound—as if a spring had snapped—and—crack!—down fell the visor; and there was my uncle, with his head in an iron cage, gesticulating and swearing like a pagan!

I could contain myself no longer, and burst into a roar of laughter; for my uncle, stumpy, fat, and rubicund, presented an irresistibly comic appearance.

Threateningly he came towards me.

"The hinges!—the hinges, fool!" he yelled.

I could not see his face, but I felt that it was red to bursting.

"[illegible] you have done laughing, idiot!" he [illegible]

But the [illegible] swayed so oddly on his shoulders, his voice came from out it in such strange tones, that the more he gesticulated, the more he yelled and threatened me, the louder I laughed.

At that moment the clock of the Hôtel de Ville, striking 5, was heard.

"The Municipal Council!" murmured my uncle, in a stifled voice. "Quick! help me off with this beast of a machine! We'll settle our business afterwards!"

But, suddenly, likewise, an idea—a wild, extraordinary idea—came into my head; but then, whoever is madder than a lover? Besides, I had no choice of means.

"No!" I replied.

My uncle fell back two paces in terror—and again the enormous helmet wabbled on his shoulders.

"No," I repeated firmly, "I'll not help you out, unless you give me the hand of my cousin Rose!"

From the depths of the strangely elongated visor came, not an angry exclamation, but a veritable roar. I had "done it!"—I had burned my ships!

"If you do not consent to what I ask of you," I added, "not only will I not help you off with your helmet, but I will call in all your neighbors, and then go and find the Municipal Council!"

"You'll end your days on the scaffold!" cried my uncle.

"The hand of Rose!" I repeated. "You told me that it would only be by force that you would be made to say 'yes'—say it, or I will call in the neighbors!"

The clock was still striking; my uncle raised his arms as if to curse me.

"Decide at once," I cried, "somebody is coming!"

"Well, then—yes!" murmured my uncle.

"But make haste!"

"On your word of honor?"

"On my word of honor!"

The visor gave way, the gorget-piece also, and my uncle's head issued from durance, red as a poppy.

Just in time. The chemist at the corner, a colleague in the Municipal Council, entered the shop.

"Are you coming?" he asked; "they will be beginning the business without us."

"I'm coming," replied my uncle.

And without looking at me he took up his hat and cane and hurried out.

The next moment all my hopes had vanished. My uncle would surely not forgive me.

At dinnertime I took my place at table on his right hand in low spirits, ate little, and said nothing.

"It will come with the dessert," I thought.

Rose looked at me, and I avoided meeting her eyes. As I had expected, the dessert over, my uncle lit his pipe, raised his head, and then—

"Rose—come here!"

Rose went to him.

"Do you know what that fellow there asked me to do, yesterday?"

I trembled like a leaf, and Rose did the same.

"To give him your hand," he added. "Do you love him?"

Rose cast down her eyes.

"Very well," continued my uncle; "on this side the case is complete. Come here, you."

I approached him.

"Here I am, uncle," and, in a whisper, I added quickly: "Forgive me!"

He burst into a hearty laugh.

"Marry her, then, donkey—since you love her, and I give her to you!"

"Ah!—uncle!"

"Ah!—dear papa!"

And Rose and I threw ourselves into his arms.

"Very good! very good!" he cried, wiping his eyes. "Be happy, that's all I ask."

And, in turn, he whispered in my ear:

"I should have given her to you all the same, you big goose; but—keep the story of the helmet between us two!"

I give you my word that I have never told it but to Rose, my dear little wife. And, if ever you pass along the Rue des Claquettes, No. 53, at the place of honor in the old shop, I'll show you my uncle's helmet, which we would never sell.

SHORT STORIES

By Popular Authors,

COMPLETE

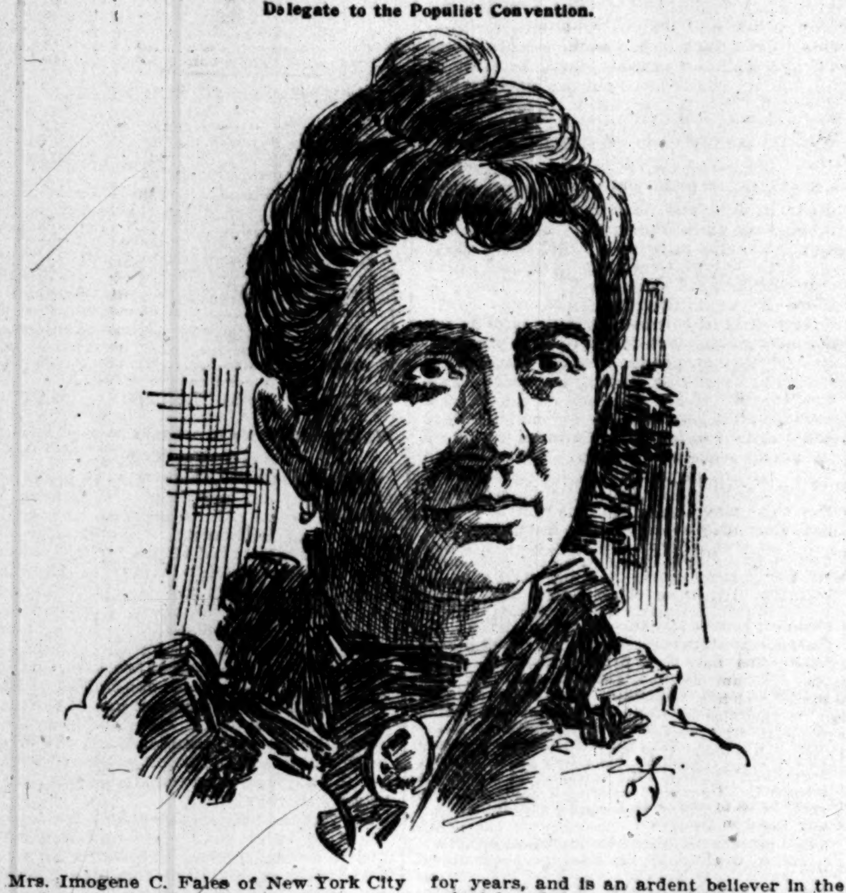
IN ONE INSTALLMENT,

WILL BE PRINTED

DAILY THROUGH THE WEEK.

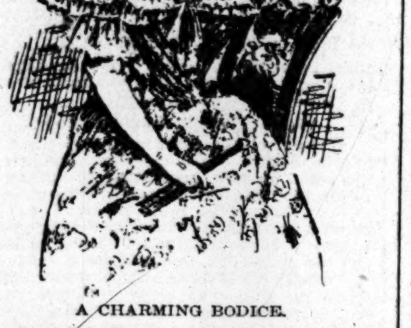
MRS. I. C. FALES,

Delegate to the Populist Convention.



Mrs. Imogene C. Fales of New York City promises to cut quite a figure in the Populist National convention. She was elected a delegate to the convention, but her admission has been contested. She will make a fight to be admitted, and promises to make a brilliant contest. Mrs. Fales has studied economics for years, and is an ardent believer in the principles of the radical division of the Populist party, as embodied in the Omaha platform. She is about 40 years old, and possesses a brilliant mind. Mrs. Fales has traveled extensively abroad, and is thoroughly conversant with the social status of all the large cities.

Daily Hint from Paris.



A CHARMING BODICE.

Low cut bodice in mauve silk brochée, trimmed with lace and white mousseline de sole, with a bow upon the right shoulder. Made by Barroin.—New York Herald.

EVENTS OF A CITY DAY.

FREE-FOR-ALL FIGHT AT A BABY'S CHRISTENING.

Joseph Grenevisch Jumps from a Window to Escape the Police and Is Severely Injured—George Dermody, Shot by Policeman Wroblosky, May Die—Burglars Ride Off with Two Bicycles—Desperate Attempt at Suicide—Other Local Matters.

Joseph Grenevisch, in trying to avoid the police of the Canalport Avenue Police Station yesterday morning, jumped from a second-story window at No. 455 West Sixteenth street and received a broken leg and other injuries which will keep him confined to his bed for several weeks.

Grenevisch, who is a laborer and lives at Canal and Fifteenth streets, was invited on Saturday night to the residence of Frank Milinski, No. 455 West Sixteenth street, to attend a baby's christening. A merry time was had until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when two of the guests became engaged in a fistic encounter. Both contestants had many friends in the gathering, and in a short time a general fight was in progress.

While the excitement was at its height one of the frightened guests ran from the house and sent an alarm to the police at the Canalport Avenue Station, and Sergt. Maurice Moore and a squad of patrolmen responded.

The arrival of the police created a panic, and a wild scramble for places of concealment followed.

Joseph Grenevisch, more frightened than the others, ran to the second floor and jumped out of a window. He was found lying in the yard nearly unconscious and taken to the County Hospital.

HOT CHASE AFTER THREE THIEVES.

Shots Fired in the Air Induce Them to Surrender.

Three colored men led four policemen and Lieut. Thomas a merry chase in the vicinity of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station at Twenty-fifth street at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, but they were finally captured with the aid of one or two shots from revolvers. When taken to the station they gave the names of Frank O'Neill, Henry James, and William Hall, and they were locked up on a charge of burglary.

B. Weyler, detective for the New England Burglary Insurance company, saw a man acting suspiciously in front of the home of J. Pulsifer, No. 21 Twenty-third street, which bore a sign of his company. Weyler asked the fellow his business, and without answering the latter whistled in a peculiar way. Then he ran.

At the same time two fellows jumped from the window of the house and the three set off together in the direction of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-fifth street, where one went south to Twenty-sixth street. Sergt. Barry, warned by shots which Weyler had fired, ran out and chased one of them to Twenty-sixth street, where he caught him, after firing a threatening shot in the air.

In the meantime Policemen Ryan and Anderson took part in the chase and tagged the other two, who went in different directions. One was caught at Twenty-seventh street and Calumet avenue by Policeman Ames, and the other was brought to bay at Prairie avenue and Twenty-fifth street by Ryan and Anderson.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Louis Pearl Cuts His Throat and Right Wrist with a Razor.

Louis Pearl, an Austrian, attempted to end his life yesterday morning by cutting an artery in his right wrist and slashing his throat several times with a razor.

He was found lying near the banks of Lake Calumet at the foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth street by Sergt. Morrisy of the Kensington Police Station. Pearl was in a swoon from loss of blood, but will probably recover.

He left his home on May 16 in search of work. He went to Kensington, and, failing to secure a position there, attempted to commit suicide. He lives at No. 2932 Parnell avenue. He was removed to the County Hospital.

BURGLARS TAKE TWO BICYCLES.

Rooms of the Elgin Company Invaded by Thieves.

Burglars broke into the store of the Elgin Sewing Machine and Bicycle company, No. 364 Wabash avenue, early yesterday morning and stole two bicycles, valued at $150, left there for repairs. The names of the owners are not known.

In order to gain an entrance the men had broken a pane of glass in the rear door and were then able to slip the bolt on the inside.

Two months ago a similar attempt was made to break into the same store by two men, but they were frightened away by the night watchman.

CHILD VICTIM OF A COLLISION.

Little Annie Beyer Dies After Months of Suffering.

Annie Beyer, aged 5 years, a daughter of Aloys Beyer, a jeweler, died at her home, No. 25 Wells street, on Saturday night from injuries sustained last August when Mr. and Mrs. Beyer with their child were passengers on a Cicero and Proviso electric car.

At West Fifty-second street the car jumped the tracks and collided with one of the supports of the Lake street L road structure.

A number of the passengers were seriously injured, among them being little Annie Beyer. Her spine was injured, and several days afterward paralysis set in. The child suffered for nearly a year and died in agony on Saturday night.

An inquest will be held today.

STILL FIGHTING THE CREMATORY.

Citizens Hold a Protest Meeting in Nugent's Hall.

P. J. McGrath presided yesterday afternoon over the mass-meeting in Nugent's Hall, Fifty-third street and Union avenue, called to protest against the crematory at Fifty-second and Wallace streets.

The committee appointed to protest to the City Council reported that the subcommittee of the City Council appointed in the matter had visited the place and would make a report at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the committee room of the City Hall.

A general invitation was extended to all interested in the scheme to move the crematory from the ward to go to the meeting.

DERMODY IS EXPECTED TO DIE.

Man Shot by Policeman Wroblosky Is in a Critical Condition.

George Dermody, who was shot yesterday morning by Policeman Wroblosky of the Stock-Yards Station while engaged, it is said, in holding up Arthur O'Neil at Forty-seventh and Halsted streets, is at the Mercy Hospital in a critical condition and his death is expected at any moment. Dermody denies the story told by O'Neil and says he and O'Neil were having a street fight and while running from the policeman he was placed under arrest.

Assaulted and Robbed.

Herman Zimmerman, T. J. Killeen, Gus Meyers, and John Driscoll were charged yesterday by Andrew Foley, No. 5237 Aberdeen street, with assault with intent to commit robbery. At Halsted and Fifty-second streets Foley was assaulted by five men, who beat him and then robbed him of a small sum of money. When brought before Foley he could not positively identify them, but they were locked up and will be given a hearing today.

Run Down by a Lake Shore Train.

Maurice McCarthy, a laborer living at No. 2205 East Forty-eighth street, New York City, while standing on the Root street crossing of the Lake Shore tracks yesterday morning was run down by a passenger train and badly injured. Both of his hands were mangled and he received severe scalp wounds. He was taken to the Mercy Hospital.

Trunk Full of Silks Held.

A trunk full of silk dress goods and dresses is being held at the Desplaines Street Police Station awaiting an owner. Detectives Mahoney and Welsse arrested John Joyce on Friday night on suspicion of having been implicated in a burglary. An investigation resulted in finding the trunk in a room at No. 244 North Clark street.

Excursion on the Whaleback.

The whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus will today carry a large excursion of the Baptist Young People's Union from Milwaukee to Ludington, returning to Milwaukee this evening. The Columbus will then return to Chicago to take her regular run tomorrow.

Charged with Trying to Flirt.

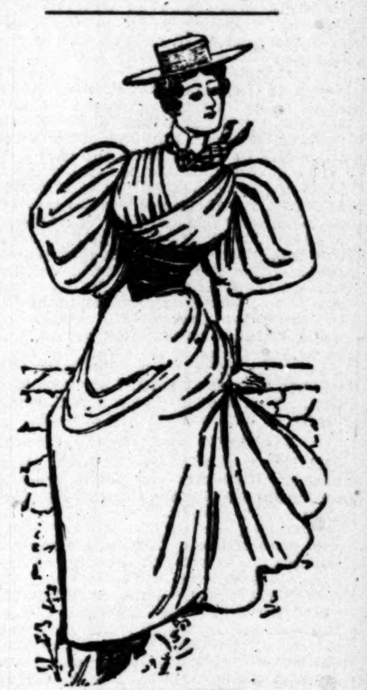
Capt. Shippy arrested Frank Kipplinger, who says he is a railroad conductor, yesterday, on complaint of Miss Annie Morrin, No. 822 Cornell avenue, who said the man had been following her and had attempted to flirt. Kepplinger denied the charge.

Victim of Gas Will Recover.

R. F. Fry, who was found unconscious in the Hotel Grace from the effects of escaping gas, will, according to the physicians at the County Hospital, recover.

Workingmen in Suburban Homes.

One result of the substitution of electricity for horses on the Chicago street railways has been to popularize suburban homes in the eyes of the workingmen who, as a rule, are located as nearly as possible to the factories where they are employed. The chief advantage to be gained by this migration is that much better accommodations in the way of homes can be obtained in the suburbs than in the city, but several workingmen who were questioned on the subject by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE agreed upon the point that the cost of living in suburban towns taken as a whole is greater than in the city, since nearly everything except rent is higher.



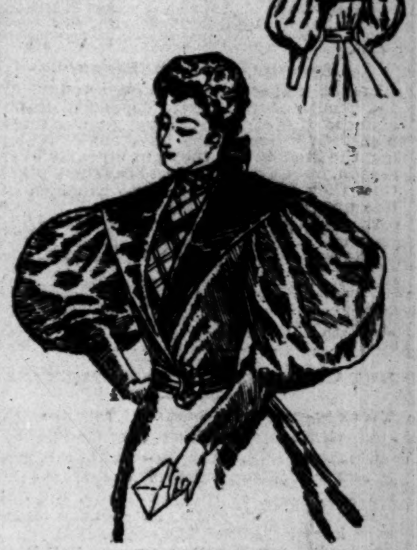
A BANDANA GOWN.

GIRL'S WAIST WITH A SAILOR COLLAR.

Brown Homespun Linens and Cottons Made in This Style Are Fashionable and Serviceable.

Sailor collars which form revers in front are a favorite shape. The waist shown above laps at the waist line, and this, with the revers, makes a fichu effect that is particularly stylish. The collar may be made separate or sewn to the waist. Collars of black silk muslin, trimmed with ruffles or plaitings of the same are worn with bright-colored silk waists for evening.

This model is well adapted for making up washable materials. The brown homespun linens and cottons which suggest dish-toweling are fashionable and serviceable as well. One seen had a sailor collar of white lawn of the sheerest kind. This was edged with a ruffle of the same. The V was of white piquet.



NO. 7,859—MISS' WAIST.

The waist is made with a yoke top which forms the V. The lining is cut like the outside, which is gathered at the waist line, back and front. For the heavier wash goods no lining is necessary.

This pattern costs 10 cents, and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

It cuts in four sizes, from 10 to 16 years. A medium size requires two yards of material forty-four inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard twenty-one inches wide for the collar.

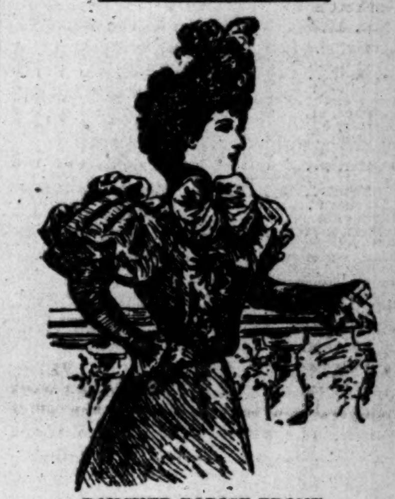
Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give age.

No. 7,859. Size..............................

Name..............................

Address..............................

Allow one week to elapse before making complaint of non-receipt of pattern.



POUCHED BODICE FRONT.

Wonderful Connecticut Spring.

There is a remarkable spring of ice cold water near the town of Stonington, Conn. The water flows from a crack in a high rock and is believed to come directly from an ice cave, or from a bed of ice which was covered in glacial times. In a few moments after a person drinks of the water of this wonderful spring his veins begin to swell, and he looks and feels as though he were about to burst for the next ten minutes. The feeling of discomfort finally wears away, however, and the swelling gradually subsides, and within half an hour no ill effects are felt, except a slight dizziness and a buzzing sound in the ears. Chemists who have analyzed the waters of this wonderful spring say that there are no poisonous salts or minerals in it. So far the cause of the peculiar sensations referred to remain unexplained.—St. Louis Republic.

Witches in Eggshells.

When Napoleon III. was approaching sovereignty he asked a judicious friend to observe him carefully for a week and to point out to him anything that he did which was not according to the severest code of the manner of a well bred man.

At the end of the week there was only one practice which his friend had noticed. The Emperor, after eating a boiled egg, invariably thrust his spoon through it.

Whence this practice has arisen, at one time not uncommon, it is difficult to say. Some date it from a very early period and assume that it was done originally in order to prevent witches sailing in the eggshells.—Ex.

MAKES THE TONGUES WAG

CHANGING THE CONVENTION OF 1898 CAUSES TALK.

Feeling of the New Board That Their Privilege Had Been Usurped Said to Have Been a Factor in the Decision to Change—Review of the Baptist Missions of the World Proves to Be an Interesting Service—Convention Sermon.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 19.—[Special.]—There was considerable comment today among the Baptists about the changing of the convention for 1898 from Denver to Chattanooga. Previously it has been the custom of the annual convention to allow the new Board of Managers to choose the place for holding the convention. This year, on account of the time when the election of officers was placed on the program, the old board decided to locate the convention. This action did not please the new board. In addition to this there was received by the board information to the effect that the location of the convention at Chattanooga would unite the Southern convention with the B. Y. P. U. A. and that it would be better for the organization to go South for the meeting in 1898 than to the West.

There is no feeling on the matter so far as can be learned, but there was considerable gossip among the delegates today that one reason for the change was that the new board felt aggrieved at the usurpation of its power by the retiring board, and that it took a slight excuse to change the decision.

The review of the Baptist missions of the world, with brief addresses outlining the work done and the progress made, was the feature of the afternoon session.

Flags of Nations Saluted.

As each nation in which Baptist missions have been established was heard from and the reports of the work which has been done during the last year were received the colors of the country which were displayed about the hall were given the Chautauqua salute. Italy was the first to be heard from, in a letter from the Rev. J. H. Eager, who is located at Florence and in charge of the missions throughout the whole of Italy and in the Island of Sicily. From his report these missions, despite the influences of the Papal authorities, who do everything to thwart the efforts of the evangelical missionaries, have made wonderful progress.

The report for the Swedish missions was read by the Rev. Frank Peterson of Minneapolis, and showed a wonderful growth from the time the first missions were established, in 1859, up to the present, when there are 555 churches flourishing in the country, with increasing membership. At the conclusion a Swedish chorus made up of representatives from Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin sang a hymn in their native tongue.

A letter written by the Rev. W. Banker, who has charge of the Baptist missions in Brazil, told of the conditions in that country, where there are only seven male missionaries to a population of 16,000,000. He said the country is plunged as deep in religious ignorance as is China or Japan, that the people know nothing of the Bible, and that their religion consists in processions in honor of images of the Virgin and similar practices.

Letter from Japanese Missions.

The Rev. E. W. White of this city read a letter from the Japanese missions which expressed the hope that there would soon be a Baptist Young People's Union of the world. The Rev. R. S. Saillens of Paris sent a letter of greeting from the French missions and reported the work of the church in that country to be in a prosperous condition. Far away Asam was heard from through a letter from the Rev. P. E. Moore, which was read by E. W. Drake of Milwaukee. The Rev. L. G. Gordon, who was to have reported for the African missions, was taken sick at Nashville on his way to the convention and no report was received from them. The report from Cuba had to be passed also, as the Rev. Diaz, who was to have made it, had gone to preach in Chicago.

J. C. Grimmel of Cleveland spoke for the German missions. The Baptist Church was introduced into the German provinces in 1830, when three churches were established, which have steadily grown to the present time. There are over 35,000 people who are in communion with the church in that country, and it has branches in Russia in which there are 20,000, and was instrumental in introducing the creed of the Baptists into Turkey, Sweden, and all of the countries of Central and Northern Europe. At the conclusion of the address a German choir to the number of several hundred voices sang a hymn in their native tongue.

Delivers the Convention Sermon.

At the conclusion of the review of the world there was a song and consecration service, after which the Rev. Henry C. Mable of Boston delivered the convention sermon, taking for his text the famous saying of Christ, "Know ye not that I am about the business of my father?"

He said that the trouble with the church was that there was not enough interest taken in the missions, home or foreign. He pleaded with the young people to consecrate themselves to the service of the church, to go to the missions if they felt themselves called to the work, and to parents not to interfere with or to in any way prevent their children from doing anything which will fit them or will put them into the work of saving souls in their own or foreign lands.

There were meetings held in several of the churches of the city at 9:30 this morning, and all of the local pulpits of the Protestant churches with the exception of the Lutheran and Episcopal churches. All of the churches were packed to the doors.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The Standard Orchestra, which holds rehearsals at Hull House Monday evening in each week, will accept further applications for membership on that day. Mr. Joseph Silverstone, formerly of the Lehmann Quartet, will act as concertmeister.

The Bayreuth festival opens with a presentation of the "Rheingold," and will comprise four performances each week for four weeks. The four parts of the "Ring Nibelung" will be given in successive order. The directors will be Dr. Richter, Siegfried Wagner, and Felix Mottl.

The Imperial Opera of Vienna gave, during the last season, 319 performances of sixty-one operas and twenty-one ballets. Four of the former and one of the latter were given for the first time. Frau Kaulich sang 107 times, the basso Reichenberg 100 times, and Van Dyck and Wickelmann 50 times. Nine Wagner operas were given at thirty-seven performances.

Herr Possart intends to produce, newly mounted, Beethoven's "Fidelio." The opening scenes of the first act will be laid in the dwelling room of the jailer, as was the case in the first performance at Vienna, in order to give a more fitting background to the family life of the Roccos. Prof. Edward Grützner has designed the scene of the prison in the third act.

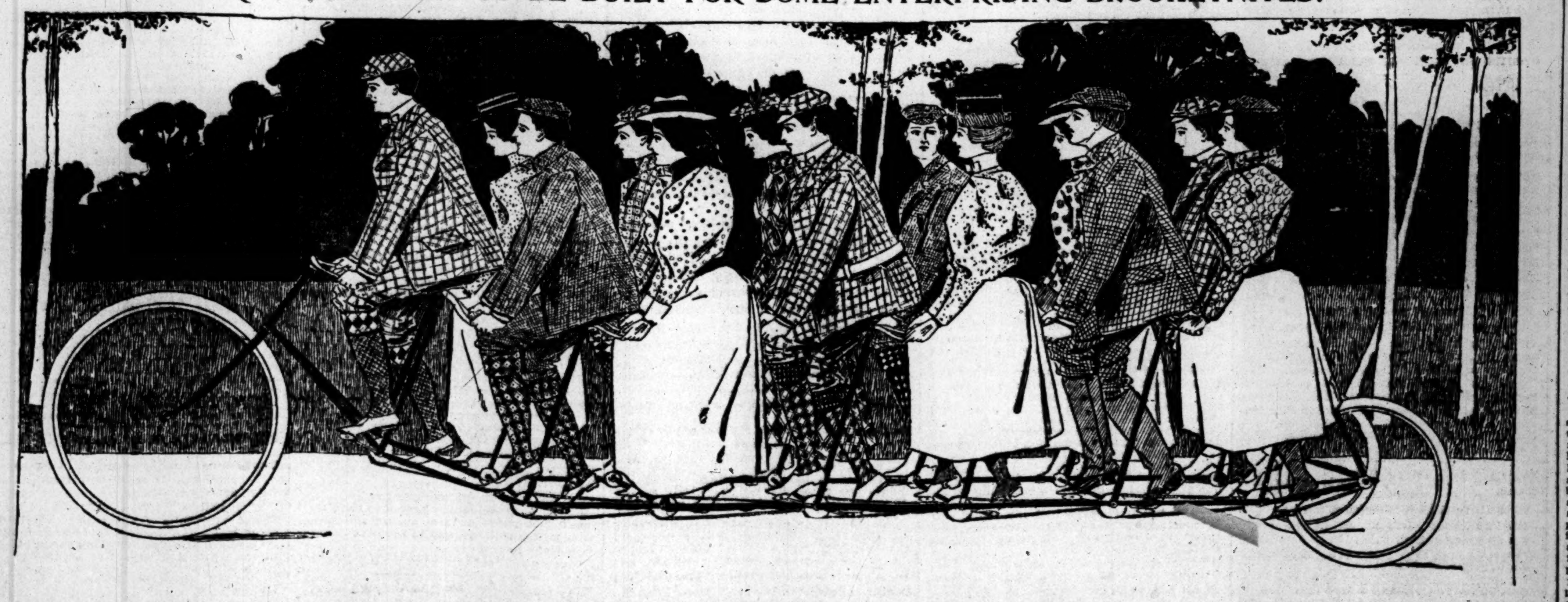
New music received from Lyon & Healy: Vocal—"A Bunch of Violets," Floyd McKinstry Schoonmaker; "Mazie," J. Edward Lakeman; "Hidden," Gertrude H. Swift; "Angel Land," Ciro Pinsuto; "Irene McNulty," Charles Gardner Jr.; "Sweet Little Mary," Alfred Wooler; "The Youngest of the Two," James R. Homer; "The Dipper in the Park," Charles E. Pratt; "Give My Love to Maggie," James R. Homer; "Richard of Taunton Deane," J. L. Molloy; "A Girl of the Twentieth Century," W. Francis Leon. Instrumental—"Magnolia Waltz," for the guitar, C. De Jonon.

According to a London paper the question of a successor to Sir Joseph Barnby as conductor of the Royal Choral Society has been settled in a manner universally commended by the appointment of Dr. Bridge, the distinguished musician and popular organist of Westminster [illegible]. Dr. Bridge is a native of Oldbury, Worce[illegible]shire, where he was born in 1844. He was educated under Dr. Hopkins at Rochester Cathedral School, and afterwards studied music under Sir John Goss. He was appointed organist of Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, in 1865. Four years after he held a similar post at Manchester Cathedral, and in 1871 became Professor of Harmony at Owen's College. He was appointed deputy organist of the Abbey twenty-one years ago, and in 1882 became chief organist, a position he has filled with great distinction. His many admirable works for the church have also won for Dr. Bridge a prominent position as a composer.

Gladstone's Sixty Thousand Letters.

For some time past Mr. Gladstone has been going through the dozens of huge boxes in which he has carefully preserved his correspondence for years. A great many letters of little or no interest have been weeded out, but there still remain no less than 60,000 missives, which are tied up in bundles and carefully docketed. These will, doubtless, be useful to the person who undertakes the task of writing a biography of the veteran statesman, but what a task the mere reading of the 60,000 will be!—London Pelican.

QUINDECUPLET TO BE BUILT FOR SOME ENTERPRISING BROOKLYNITES.



The Biggest Bicycle That Was Ever Designed.

This is a picture of the giant cycle that is being constructed by a New York manufacturer.

It is a quindecuplet—a wheel to accommodate fifteen riders. And there are no passengers. Every one has to work his way.

The quindecuplet, when completed, will be the most remarkable thing ever turned out of a bicycle shop. The sextuplet, which some people think can be propelled faster than the Empire State express, has become an old story, and an English firm has already turned out a machine with twelve saddles. This fifteen-man wheel is a far greater undertaking than the duodecuplet, for the strain and the consequent necessity for strength and nicety of construction multiply in increased proportion as the number of riders is increased.

It is for a lot of Brooklyn riders that the new wheel is being built. C. H. Jones, the Captain of the prospective crew of fifteen, visited the manufacturers to learn if such a machine could be made so as to be practicable. One or two makers told him it would be only a curiosity, and even if it lasted, would become a white elephant.

And besides, it would cost much more than it would be worth. The next wheelmaker told a different story. He would make it, and make it to wear, and so it would travel like the wind if the requisite amount of leg action were put into it, and he would consider himself paid if he had $500.

"All right," said Wheelman Jones. "Make up you plans and specifications, and go ahead with the building." Then he laid down a deposit and the work was begun.

The big wheel is not a bicycle. It travels upon three wheels, and abaft the front saddle occupied by the steersman, it is practically two seven-men bicycles, joined up side by side.

The forward, or steersman's wheel, will be twenty-six inches in diameter, the two rear wheels thirty inches. The tubing of the bracket forward, into which the frames are inserted, will, owing to the enormous weight and strain, have to be of double the ordinary thickness, which is one-sixteenth of an inch.

The frame tubing will be almost solid, one and a quarter inches in thickness. It will be doubly reinforced all around. The finest of steel tubing will be used.

The gear will be 168, more than twice that of the ordinary tandems, and each revolution, with a force of those fifteen pairs of legs back of it, will drive this centipede of cycles about 168 feet.

The chains will not be different from those in general use. The tires will be three inches in diameter, with rubber one-fourth of an inch thick and double reinforcement where they come in contact with the ground.

The tangent spokes will be one-eighth of an inch thick, which is double the thickness of those used in everyday "bikes." There will be one bottom bracket to each saddle, and all will be made doubly strong.

When this establishment whirls down a country road, old Jabez will lean on his hoe and watch, with his eyes bulging out like horsechestnuts.—New York Journal.

TWO VICTORIES IN A DAY.

CHICAGO TWICE DEFEATS WASHINGTON IN A SEA OF MUD.

Griffith Is Triumphantly Cunning in the First Game and Friend Is Effectively Puzzling in the Second—The South-Paw Holds the Senators Down to Four Hits—Sloppy Grounds Lead to Many Errors and Hold Runners Fast to the Bases.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Cleveland	49	25	.672	Brooklyn	35	41	.460
Cincinnati	53	26	.671	Philadel'a	35	41	.460
Baltimore	49	24	.671	Washington	31	39	.442
Boston	42	32	.568	New York	31	41	.431
Chicago	45	36	.556	St. Louis	22	55	.286
Pittsburg	40	34	.541	Louisville	17	57	.229

Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 4; Washington, 3.
Chicago, 5; Washington, 2.
Cleveland, 4; Louisville, 3.
Cleveland, 7; Louisville, 0.
Baltimore, 14; Cincinnati, 6.
St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 2.

Games Today.

Boston at Chicago.
Baltimore at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Louisville.
Washington at Cleveland.
New York at Cincinnati.

WIN TWO CONTESTS IN THE MUD.

Chicago Rises in the Percentage Column at Washington's Expense.

Anson's men webbed their feet yesterday and waddled through the mud for eighteen innings to some purpose, winning two games from the players from the Potomac Flats. The going was too heavy for the visitors, and they lost by the scores of 4 to 3 and 5 to 2.

The rain stopped drizzling down twenty minutes before the first game began, and by the free use of sawdust the grounds were so fixed that the players did not sink into the mud further than their knees. There were four solid hours of baseball with an intermission of ten minutes between games, and Chicago's percentage went up with a bound.

The first contest, although close and exciting at times, especially in the last inning, when the Washingtons bid fair to tie or win, was almost without feature. There was one brilliant play, a double by Lange and Kittridge. The former caught a fly in center field, and made an accurate throw to the plate, easily catching the runner, who had started from third.

Griffith was in the box for Chicago, and the Washingtons put in their new man, McJames. Each side secured nine hits, and both pitchers were steady, the Washington young man seeming to grow stronger as the game progressed. Griffith worked with all his old-time cunning, and was confident throughout, the men behind him sharing his belief that they would win. The Washingtons, on the other hand, played in a half-hearted way.

Kittridge did some clever work in this game in the way of foul fly catches, the one that ended the game and left two men standing on bases being difficult.

Friend Outpitches Mercer.

Friend and Mercer were the opposing pitchers in the second game, and Friend was far the more effective. Mercer retired at the end of six innings, and in that time the Chicagos had accumulated thirteen hits and one base on balls, while two men had been hit. Friend's record for the same innings was remarkable. He had been unsteady at times, giving five bases on balls and hitting two men, but not one hit had been made off his delivery. He was a complete puzzle to the Senators. When the game was over the Washingtons had a total of four hits to their credit, one a scratch. The two Washington runs were the result of bases on balls and errors, and came in innings when no hits were made. One of these was a clear gift of the umpire, the man being caught at the plate, which he has not yet touched.

Decker was the hero of the day. The sun that has bothered him greatly was obscured, and he performed some marvelous feats. One catch in the seventh retired the side and saved a run, while another in the eighth put the third man out and left three men standing on bases. The first was a fly in short right center. Dahlen, Lange, and Decker ran for it. The ball fell between the three and just out of reach of Lange's long arms. Decker was coming on a hard run, and when he saw that Lange could not get it he dove headlong between the other two players and caught the ball a foot from the ground.

Decker's Plucky Catch.

Two men were out and three on bases in the eighth when O'Brien knocked a long, low fly between Lange and Decker. Both men started for it and the crowd saw in the hit at least a two-bagger and two or three runs in. The fielders ran at full speed and a collision was imminent. Lange saw the danger and threw himself to the ground to one side, just grazing Decker's side. The latter captured the ball and held it, though he spun around for a distance of thirty feet before he could regain his equilibrium. Lange's presence of mind saved a collision that undoubtedly would have caused injury and Decker did the rest.

Everitt led in the hitting in the first game, with Decker second, while Dahlen and Decker divided the honors in the second, with Lange and Friend close up.

German succeeded Mercer in the seventh, and for two innings held the Chicagos down to one hit. Had he gone in at the beginning there might be a different story to tell. Mercer's arm is stiff and sore and he depended entirely on a slow ball to deceive the local batsmen. It was not deceptive.

There were many errors on both sides, but nearly all of them can be laid to the slippery ground.

The Washingtons began the first game like winners. O'Brien and Selbach made a single and a double respectively, while Demontreville reached first on Everitt's error. This was followed by a single by McGuire and a long fly and out to right field, two runs being the result. Griffith was not again touched up to any alarming extent until the ninth inning when, after two men were out, there came three singles in succession by Cartwright, Lush, and Mercer, the latter batting in McJames' place. Cartwright was the only one to score.

The Winning Runs.

The Chicagos had in the meantime accumulated four runs, one more than the Washington total. The score was tied in the first inning on a base on balls to Everitt, a double by Dahlen, and a single by Anson. The winning lead came in the third on singles by Ryan and Decker and a wild throw by McGuire. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, 3b.	3	1	3	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	1
Dahlen, ss.	3	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	2
Lange, cf..	4	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anson, 1b..	3	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ryan, rf..	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decker, lf..	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Griffith, p..	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kittridge, c.	4	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals...	33	4	9	27	8	2	0	1	3	1	6

WASHINGTON.

	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
O'Brien, 2b.	5	1	1	4	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
Selbach, lf.	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Demon'le, ss	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	2	1
Joyce, 3b...	4	0	1	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	1
McGuire, c.	4	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Abbey, rf...	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cartw't, 1b.	3	1	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lush, cf...	4	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
McJames, p	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mercer, p..	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Totals...	36	3	9	24	16	4	1	4	1	2	7

Chicago ....2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 *—4
Base hits...............2 2 2 1 1 1 0 0 *—9
Washington ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
Base hits...............3 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 3—9

Place and date—Chicago, July 18, 1896. Exact attendance—5,000. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Washington, 2. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Selbach. Double plays—Lange-Kittridge; Demontreville-O'Brien-Cartwright. Umpire—Emslie. Time of game—2:00.

Easy in the Second Game.

There was more hitting in the second game. The first Chicago run came in the second on a double by Ryan, a single by Decker, and Friend's hot hit to the pitcher and out at first. Dahlen led off with a single in the third and was followed by Lange with a double, the former scoring and the latter being caught at the plate on Decker's line hit to center. A single by Friend, a "hit by pitcher" base to Donohue, and singles by Everitt and Dahlen, with Lange's long fly and out to center, brought in two runs in the fourth. The last Chicago run came in the sixth on a base on balls to Lange, Anson's single to left, and Ryan's long fly and out to left field.

Errors by Pfeffer and Everitt were responsible for a Washington run in the fourth inning. Two bases on balls and an Emslie decision at the plate were to blame for McGuire's run in the sixth. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, 3b.	5	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Dahlen, ss.	5	1	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Lange, cf.	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Anson, 1b..	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ryan, rf...	4	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Decker, lf..	4	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pfeffer, 2b..	3	0	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
Friend, p...	4	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Donohue, c..	3	1	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Totals .	37	5	14	27	8	5	1	1	1	0	11

WASHINGTON.

	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
O'Brien, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	2
Selbach, lf..	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Demont., ss.	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	2
Joyce, 3b...	4	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
McGuire, c.	4	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Abbey, rf..	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
C'wright, 1b	2	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lush, cf....	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Mercer, p..	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	1
German, p..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals .	32	2	4	24	14	1	1	2	5	4	11

Chicago ....0 1 1 2 0 1 0 0 *—5
Base hits...............1 2 3 3 3 1 0 1 *—14
Washington ....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2
Base hits...............0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1—4

Place and date—Chicago, July 18, 1896. Exact attendance—7,000. Earned runs—Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Lange, Ryan. Sacrifice hits—Cartwright [2]. Hit by pitched ball—Pfeffer, Donohue, Joyce, Abbey, German. Umpire—Emslie. Time of game—2:00.

Fourth Place in Dispute.

Boston comes for three days today. On the result of this series depend Chicago's chances of immediately stepping into fourth place. The Bostonians have not been playing the kind of ball they put up early in the season, but as the Chicagos beat the Yankees then they should do so now. The men will line up as follows:

Boston.	Position.	Chicago.
Sullivan	Pitcher	Terry
Bergen or Tenny	Catcher	Kittridge or Donahue
Tucker	First base	Anson
Bannon	Second base	Pfeffer
Harrington	Third base	Everitt
Long	Short stop	Dahlen
Duffy	Left field	Decker
Hamilton	Center field	Lange
Stivetts	Right field	Ryan

BREAK THE RECORD IN ATTENDANCE

Twenty-five Thousand People See Baltimore Beat the Reds.

Cincinnati, O., July 19.—Baltimore made it two out of three today. On errors in the seventh, together with good hits, the visitors secured nine runs. Attendance largest ever known, 24,900. The score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Burke, lf...	0	0	2	0	0	Kelley, lf...	4	4	1	0	0
Hoy, cf.....	1	1	2	0	1	Keeler, rf..	2	3	0	0	0
Miller, rf...	0	0	2	2	0	Jennings, ss.	1	1	4	6	0
McPhee, 2b.	2	2	8	6	1	Doyle, 1b...	1	1	13	0	0
Vaughn, 1b.	2	2	13	2	1	Reitz, 2b...	1	2	1	6	1
Smith, ss...	0	1	1	1	0	Brodie, cf..	2	3	2	0	1
Irwin, 3b...	1	2	0	2	0	Don'elly, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0
Peitz, c.....	0	1	2	2	0	Clarke, c...	1	1	4	1	0
Foreman, p.	0	1	1	1	0	Hoffer, p...	1	2	0	2	0
Fisher, p...	0	0	1	1	1						
Gray*	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals...	6	9	27	17	4	Totals..	14	19	27	16	2

*Batted in Fisher's place.

Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 2 2 0 2 0—6
Baltimore ....0 0 3 0 1 0 9 0 1—14

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Baltimore, 4. Two-base hits—Peitz, Kelley, Clarke, Donnelly, Hoffer, Brodie [2], Keeler, Jennings. Sacrifice hits—Donnelly, Doyle. Stolen base—Kelley. Double play—Fisher, McPhee, and Vaughn. First base on balls—By Fisher, 2; by Hoffer, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Foreman, 1; by Fisher, 1. Struck out—By Hoffer, 6. Time—2:05. Umpire—Sheridan.

LOUISVILLE LOSES TWO GAMES.

Cleveland Wins Two Postponed Matches from the Colonels.

Louisville, Ky., July 19.—Louisville and Cleveland played off two postponed games today, the latter winning both. In the first game Cuppy, besides pitching good ball, batted in three of his team's runs, while Frazer helped defeat the team behind him by giving two bases on balls at a critical state. Neither team scored in the second game until the seventh inning, when the Colonels went up in the air and gave the Spiders the game. Burkett's batting was a feature. Attendance, 13,500. The score, first game:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Crooks, 2b..	0	0	3	3	0	Burkett, lf..	0	2	4	0	0
Clark, lf....	0	0	2	0	0	McAleer, cf.	0	1	1	0	1
McCre'ry, rf.	1	2	1	1	0	McKean, ss.	0	2	1	3	0
Rogers, 1b..	0	1	10	2	1	Childs, 2b..	0	0	0	4	0
Holmes, cf..	1	2	2	0	1	McGarr, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0
Dexter, c...	0	1	2	2	0	Tebeau, 1b..	1	1	14	0	1
Cl'gman, 3b.	0	0	3	5	1	Blake, rf....	1	0	1	0	0
Nicklin, ss..	0	0	2	1	0	O'Meara, c..	1	0	4	0	0
Fraser, p...	1	1	2	0	1	Cuppy, p....	1	3	1	5	0
Totals...	3	7	27	14	4	Totals...	4	11	27	14	2

Cleveland ....0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0—4
Louisville ....1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Louisville, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Louisville, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Louisville, 3. First base on balls—Off Cuppy, 1; off Fraser, 2. Struck out—By Cuppy, 4; by Fraser, 1. Three-base hit—Cuppy. Two-base hits—McCreery, Tebeau, Cuppy. Sacrifice hit—Blake. Stolen bases—Holmes, Tebeau. Double plays—Crooks and Nicklin; Cuppy and Tebeau. Passed balls—Dexter, 2. Time—2:30. Umpire—McFarland.

Second game:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Crooks, 2b.	0	2	4	3	1	Burkett, lf.	2	5	2	0	0
Clarke, 1b.	0	0	2	0	0	McAleer, cf	1	0	1	1	0
McCre'y, rf	0	1	1	1	0	McKean, ss	1	0	0	3	0
Rogers, 1b.	0	2	12	0	0	Childs, 2b..	0	1	5	3	0
Holmes, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	McGarr, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Dexter, c..	0	1	3	0	1	Tebeau, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
C'gman, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	Blake, rf..	1	2	1	0	0
Nicklin, ss.	0	1	1	2	0	Zimmer, c..	1	1	7	3	0
Hill, p.....	0	0	0	2	0	Young, p..	1	1	0	3	0
Total ..	0	9	24	9	2	Total ..	7	10	27	13	0

Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 0 5 2 *—7
Louisville ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned run—Cleveland, 1. First on errors—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Louisville, 4. First base on balls—Off Hill, 4. Struck out—By Young, 6. Three-base hit—Burkett. Two-base hits—Dexter, Rogers, Blake, Childs, Zimmer. Double play—McCreery-Clingman-Crooks. Passed ball—Dexter. Time—1:50. Umpire—McFarland.

WIN BY GOOD ALL AROUND PLAY.

Browns Take a Game Easily from the Brooklyn Team.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19.—The Browns won today's game by good all around work. Brooklyns could not hit Hart, while Daub only lasted four innings, when he was replaced by Harper, who did much better. Cross' fielding was the feature of the game, he making some wonderful stops. Attendance, 6,000. The score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, 2b..	1	1	1	2	1	Jones, rf..	1	3	4	0	0
Sullivan, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
Turner, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	And'r'n, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Connor, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0	Shindle, 3b	0	1	1	1	1
Parrott, cf	0	1	4	0	0	Corc'r'n, ss	0	0	0	5	1
Myers, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0	La C'ce, 1b	0	1	9	1	0
Cross, ss...	1	2	3	4	0	Daly, 2b...	0	1	2	3	0
McF'r'd, c.	1	1	4	2	0	Grim, c...	1	0	2	0	0
Hart, p...	0	0	1	1	0	Daub, p...	0	0	1	1	0
						Harper, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals .	6	10	27	12	1	Totals .	2	7	24	11	2

St. Louis.................0 0 2 3 1 0 0 0 *—6
Brooklyn ....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Turner, Parrott, La Chance. Three-base hit—Jones. Sacrifice hits—Cross, Griffin. First base on balls—Off Daub, 1; off Harper, 1; off Hart, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Turner, Anderson. Struck out—By Hart, 3; by Harper, 1. Wild pitch—Daub. Time—1:35. Umpires—McCarthy and Murphy.

Dalys Defeat Schroeders.

The Dalys are still holding their popularity with their patrons, having won eleven stright games. Yesterday they defeated the Schroeders 17 to 8.

GAMES IN THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Hoosiers Too Slow in the Field for Minneapolis.

	W.	L.	P. c.		W.	L.	P. c.
Indianapolis	48	24	.667	Detroit	36	36	.500
St. Paul	44	29	.602	Milwaukee	36	42	.461
Kansas City	41	32	.561	Gr'd Rapids	28	47	.374
Minneapolis	42	33	.560	Columbus	23	55	.295

Minneapolis, Minn., July 19.—The Hoosiers were a little slow in the field today and could not hit Carney. Davis was retired, but the Millers pounded Danmann even harder. The locals played a brilliant game in the field in spite of the error column. The score:

Minneapolis ....1 2 2 0 2 0 1 4 0—12
Indianapolis ....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2
Batteries—Carney and Schriver; Davis and Danmann, and Bucley and Wood.

Blame the Umpire.

Kansas City, July 19.—The Blues were victorious over Grand Rapids today in a game that was well played, considering the slippery condition of the grounds. The Gold-bugs charge their defeat to Umpire Snyder, who gave several close decisions in favor of the Blues in the second inning, when the home team secured a lead that Grand Rapids could not overcome. The score:

Kansas City ....0 6 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—7
Grand Rapids ....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—6
Batteries—Barnett and Blanford; Parker and Smink.

Saints Win a Slugging Match.

St. Paul, Minn., July 19.—St. Paul won out in a slugging match today. The fielding of both sides was very poor on account of the rough grounds. The score:

St. Paul..................0 2 5 0 4 3 2 0 1—17
Columbus ....3 1 2 2 1 2 1 0 0—12
Batteries—Fricken and Spies; McGreevey, Daniels, Jones, Wilson, and Hassamaer.

Brewers Defeat Detroit.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 19.—Detroit failed to hit Barnes, while the Brewers hit Fifield freely. Milwaukee outplayed the visitors at all points. The score:

Milwaukee ....0 0 0 3 0 1 1 0 2—7
Detroit ....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2
Batteries—Barnes and Spears; Fifield and Trost.

Tells Its Own Time.

The new watch is to have a phonograph cylinder hidden away, and at the hour and at each quarter of an hour a tiny voice will be heard giving you the exact time. You will simply touch a spring, hold the watch to your ear, and the little fairy on the inside will whisper the hour.

GOSSIP OF THE SULKY.

GOOD SPORT AFFORDED IN OPENING RACES OF GRAND CIRCUIT.

Many of the Fastest Horses Rest During the Week, Leaving the Contests to Lesser Lights—Financial Inducements Offered at the Leading City Not as Tempting This Year as in Past Seasons—Azote Enters the Contests and Bears Off Fresh Laurels.

New York, July 19.—[Special.]—It is rather early to compare what its members are pleased to call the new grand trotting circuit with the midsummer sulky tournaments of former years. Only one of the seven meetings has ended, and while there was plenty of material for good sport at Saginaw, many of the sensational horses rested during the week.

The financial inducements at the track which has been at the head of the line for three seasons were not as strong as usual, most of the purses being worth the modest sum of $600, four of them reaching the thousand dollar mark. There was a considerable falling off from last year, when Saginaw gave four premiums of $2,000 and had but one purse that did not get into four figures.

There was no free-for-all for either gait this time, and altogether the attractions of the week were few. The memory of the sensational contest in the open class for trotters last year stands out in striking contrast, for it was at Saginaw that Directum met his Waterloo and disappeared from the turf a broken down and crippled champion. His record of 2:05¼, made at Nashville in 1893, still stands a proof of his prowess, and no other trotting stallion has come nearer to it than a second and a half. Not only has the feat withstood all attacks from the kings of the sulky, but with the single exception of Alix no other trotter has equaled it under the same conditions of a contest against other horses.

Azote Does Good Work.

While the star of Directum went down in the Saginaw Valley a twelvemonth ago, that of another Californian, the leviathan gelding Azote, shone brighter than ever. The cast-off from Palo Alto ranch joined the Grand Circuit fresh from his triumph over Fantasy at La Crosse, Wis., where he had at the same time earned the championship of his kind by stepping the first heat in 2:07¼. His defeat of the Buffalo mare did not cause much surprise, as it was no secret that she had not taken on race quality with her years.

The meeting with Directum was looked on as the crucial test of Azote's claim on the open classes, and no event of the season was more keenly watched than this one. This year the appearance of the top-notch performers at the diagonal gait has been deferred till the light harness brigade leaves Michigan.

The first free-for-all trot of the circuit will be at Cleveland, and with the exception of Indianapolis there will be a similar contest each week until the series ends in New York during the first week in September.

In this connection it is worthy of note that there is no longer any necessity of barring any horse now in training from either of the open classes. Such a compliment has been paid to Guy among the trotters, and Johnston among the pacers within recent memory, but any of the cracks can get a race nowadays. This is especially true of the side-wheelers, for even Robert J. had to take his share of reverses last season, though he carried everything before him in 1894, the year of his greatest success both against the watch and his living rivals.

Path of Victory Smooth.

The path of victory has been more smooth for the record-breaking trotters of late years. Some of them, such as Sunol and Nancy Hanks, were not asked to meet all comers after they had won the championship, but Alix and Azote both bore the brunt of battle from the beginning to the end of the campaign, in which they accomplished their greatest feats against the chronograph. Neither of these stout-hearted campaigners met with defeat after they came into Monroe Salisbury's charge, a fact which makes the bluff old Californian's turf career the more notable and his absence this year the more to be regretted.

Alix is practically in retirement at Red Oak, Ia., and the present condition of Azote, who was sent to M. E. McHenry at Freeport, Ill., last winter, remains a mystery. Though the first free-for-all trot of the Grand Circuit closed at Cleveland last Monday, no sign had come from the clever reinsman who has the big gelding in hand that he would start him against Beuzetta and the other cracks that are likely to take part in the race.

The prospect of anything like good-sized fields in this champion class is by no means hopeless, for there are several trotters, such as Kentucky Union, Pat L., Onoqua, and Klamath, that are likely to get into this select company. As there are classes as low as 2:08 at other points, all of the trotting celebrities, except Alix, Azote, Fantasy, and Beuzetta, can get engagements without having to enter the free-for-all. Much the same thing obtains among the pacers, the speed handicap being still lower for the lateral gait. It is not always easy, however, to get enough starters with the champions left out, the 2:06 pace at Saginaw last Thursday having to be canceled on this account.

Michigan the Battle Ground.

If the preliminary skirmish at Saginaw passed off quietly the battle promises to be on in earnest before the sulkies leave Michigan. The horsemen have found Detroit a profitable place for the last eight years, and this season the opportunities for reaping a substantial reward at the City of the Straits are more extensive than ever. It was a somewhat venturesome ambition that provided for a program lasting seven days, but the manner in which it has been patronized settles all doubts as to its expediency. The card is not only a valuable one for the owners and trainers, but it has the further merit of catering to the growing demand for shorter contests and quicker action in harness racing. It is not a new venture for the Detroit Driving club to depart from the stereotyped plan of insisting that a horse should beat the field three times.

In 1890 some of the classes were made for two heats to decide the disposition of the purse. The innovation was a decided novelty, but was not tried again in that city. Other points of the important circuit, such as Lexington and Nashville, followed the example of Detroit, but these desultory attempts to lessen the number of heats have not had any marked effect, and the long-drawn battle of unlimited rounds remains.

This year a free-for-all pace, to be decided in a mile dash, was arranged for the first day of the Detroit meeting and received six entries. The absence of Robert J. and John R. Gentry is somewhat remarkable, as the purse is fixed at $2,500. It is only a question of a year or two when these fast classes will be changed from the killing task of three heats to the lighter one that will enable the horses to last and give the spectators more speed than they are likely to see under the prevailing conditions.

It has already been found that to lighten the burden of the crack performers does not detract from the drawing capacity of their engagements. The special for Robert J. and John R. Gentry at Nashville in October, 1894, was a best two in three affair, and brought the biggest crowd of the week to Cumberland Park. That the race itself was a fizzle was not the fault of the horses or the manner of conducting the contest, but the conservative track managers were inclined to attach the odium where it did not belong and made the celebrated dead heat decision the text for a sermon on the danger of departing from the beaten path.

This year has seen the thin edge of the wedge inserted at Detroit in 1890 penetrating still farther into the knotty log of old fogyism. The match between Joe Patchen and Gentry at Chicago and the free-for-all pace at Elkhart a week later were both ended in two heats and proved exciting enough to suit anybody.

Detroit Offers Good Prizes.

While the offering of a purse or stake worth $10,000 began early in the history of the Grand Circuit, Detroit remains as the only member of the series where so rich a plum is to be obtained. Hartford was the first city to make such a prize an annual fixture, and the Charter Oak Stake was the classical event of the summer tour from 1883, until Connecticut blue laws closed the gates of the historic course for which the race was named. Rochester tried the Flower City Stake for a few years, and found it a losing investment, but the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Stake of the Detroit Driving club continues to enjoy a greater popularity than ever.

Since it was made the feature of the week at the Michigan metropolis this big prize has never failed to furnish a contest worthy of its value. Only two favorites have won, the black mare Nightingale in 1892 and The Corporal last year. The seventh renewal of the "M. and M.", as the circuit followers call it for convenience, has resulted in so many nominations that the field is likely to be the largest ever started for this prize. In the official list of entries there are twenty-eight trotters eligible to compete for it, but there will doubtless be several withdrawals before the race is called tomorrow.

Horses owned in Michigan have carried off the honors twice, Hendryx in 1889, when it was first offered, and Siva in 1893. Of the other winners in the years between and subsequent, Walter E. was from Missouri, Temple Bar from Kentucky, Nightingale from Ohio, J. M. D. from Maryland, and The Corporal from Nebraska.

As the "M. and M." is open to trotters eligible to the 2:24 class, it brings together many of the new aspirants for faster records each season. The present one is no exception, and in the long list of candidates there are few whose ability is known. None of the others have shown any such form as Baron Crisp, though several, such as Packett, Valence, Piloteen, Porter, and Fiscination, have already scored below 2:20. New York has another representative in Princess Clara, a young mare that created a sensation as a yearling by winning a heat at Nashville in 2:26½. That was in 1893, and the filly has done nothing since then to sustain the great reputation she earned when she was a débutante.

ENTRIES ON THE RUNNING TRACKS.

Many Good Horses to Start in the Races Today.

The schedule of races on the different tracks today offers a good card of sport.

At Milwaukee.

First race, ¾ mile—Tonica, 91 pounds; Trilby, 98; Spokena, 98; Bertrand, 100; Arian, 100; Stark, 109; El Capitan, 109; Lady Rose, 109; B. F. Fly Jr., 111; Guard, 111; James V. Carter, 111; Whiff, 112; Senator Morrell, 114; Wernberg, 111.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Sister Adele, 89 pounds; Maude Lyles, 89; Dawn, 89; Majesta, 89; Foreigner, 92; Goldie Locks, 93; Don Clarencie, 89; Scarborough, 96; Banquet II., 96; Good Order, 98; Elyria, 104; King's Counsel, 106.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Uncle Jim, 109 pounds; Sandoval, 110; Springtime, 113; Peytonia, 114; Buckwa, 114; Miss Perkins, 105.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile, Schlitz Brewing Company's Handicap—Loram, 93 pounds; Sweet Favordale, 95; Wernberg, 117; Orinda, 97; Kamsin, 106.

Fifth race, ⅞ mile, selling—Camelia, 98 pounds; Aunt Sallie, 98; Belle Bond, 98; Elwyn, 100; Minnie W., 107; Prince, 109; Samson, 109; Alamo, 109; Master Fred, 111; Laverne, 111; Montepenso, 112.

At Latonia.

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Nana, Miss S., 87 pounds; Liberati, Loyalty, 89; Hot Stuff, Fretful, 93; Warsong, 95; Kennie Thatcher, 96; Doorga, 99; Uncle Henry, 98; Rupee, 101; Volley Fuse, Hotspur, 103; Koko, 106; Marion Star, 109.

Second race, ¾ mile—Masse, Mary Ravenaugh, 95; Hafiz, Parson, 97; Mesh, Buffet, St. Helena, Gen. Montrose, Charlie Young, Kankakee, Good Advice, Buckwa, 100; Arrack, Cuydado, 102; Sam Tate, Jurist, Lorena Sayre, 105.

Third race, ¾ mile—Salome, Peg the Shrew, Sistan, Fintray, Black Heart, Elaine, Rose Tree, Earth, 100 pounds; Est ne Regina, 100; Salsetta, Taluca, Miss McLaughlin, Austrella, Elise B., Spring Day, Truelight, Thanet, Rachel, Altanera, 104; Princess Teck, 108.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile and 70 yards—Allegra, 91 pounds; Kingstone, 93; George Clark, 96; John Havlin, 100; Whiteside, 104; Relmy, 105; Black Silk, Rasper, 107; Probasco, 109.

Fifth race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Capt. Peirsal, 96 pounds; Gid Law, Assassin, 98; Harry B., John Hancock, Gray Eclipse, Billy Arnold, Winthrop, Give Away, Julius Marks, San Juan, The Planet, Hats Off, 99; Czarowitz, 103; Argonaut, 105; Robair, Irby B., 107.

Sixth race, selling, ¾ mile—Remnant II., 89 pounds; Miss Emma, Gretchen S., 93; The Merchant, Richfield, 95; Altni M., 96; Lufra, 99; Santa Maria, Seabrooke, 101; Frontman, 103; Victorious, 105; Lismore, King Charlie, 106; Yellow Rose, 107; Judith C., 108.

At St. Louis.

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Agatinne, Lucetta, Fredonia, Baalgad, Bettie Hill, 98 pounds; St. Contract, Ethel Gray, Mrs. Bradshaw, Jennie Wren, 109; Aunt Susie, Hoop Bloom, Fayette Belle, Signora, Martha Griffin, Sallie Woodford, 107.

Second race, ⅞ mile, selling—St. Pancras, Henry Young, 109 pounds; John B. Ewing, Bravo, Walnut Ridge, Utopia, Rob Roy, 111; Fasig, 95; Roosevelt, 107; Brahma, Denver, 106; Jovial, Little Billy, Immilda, 104; Leaseman, 98.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Jack Bradley, 105 pounds; Towerest, 99; Royal Choice, 95; Cochina, 95; Hickok, 92; Metairre, 82.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, selling, 2-year-olds—Uncle Pat, Sea Robber, 102 pounds; Omah Wood, Forsythe, 101; Aquinas, 103; Scorcher, 99; Glad Eyes, Goshen, Gold Top, Horse Shoe Tobacco, 104; Jack B. B., 107; Goose Liver, 106; Nine Fifty Three, 103.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Bertha, 90 pounds; Outaway, 95; Harry McCouch, 106; Frontier, 99; Charles P., 107; Our Maggie, 105.

Sixth race, 1 mile 70 yards, purse—Figaro, 112 pounds; Don Carillo, 86; Devault, 94; Leader Ban, 104; Linda, 99; Bing Binger, 94.

At Lakeside.

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Spendoline, 113 pounds; Repeater, 103; Billy B., 105; Spinola, 96; Zaldivar, 103; Ragner, 103; Pinchback, 101; Hesperia, 103; Victor Karl, 105; Fanny Hun, 92; Effie T., 101; Rosa May, 101; Frank Jaubert, 94; Lalla Rookh, 93.

Second race, ½ mile—Tidiness, 106 pounds; Calla Lilly, 103; Brescia, 97; Fife, 106; Lady Juliet, 103; Minnesela, 106; Nannie Dunn, 97; Gertrude, 90; Aceta, 193; Alert, 106; Leo Wicka, 106.

Third race, 11-16 mile—Atalanta, 86 pounds; Tagliona, 86; Cinder Sal, 94; Miss Star, 86; Ora Audrain, 95; Gismonda, 86; Urania, 95; Stowaway, 100; May Fern, 95; Virgie Dixon, 86.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 50 yards, selling—Miss Clark, 105 pounds; Treachery, 96; Sullross, 116; Onalaska, 101; Dockstader, 103; Alto June, 101; Longdale, 103; Powhatta, 111; Gunwad, 103; Miss Francis, 90; Fakir, 106; Gracie C., 101; George B. Swift, 88; Ashland, 106.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Swamp Rose, 95 pounds; Jack Goodman, 100; Lady Clyde, 95; Minnow, 97; Caufield, 97; Fritzie, 100; Joe Mancini, 100; Millie M., 97; Serena, 95; Judge Baker, 100; George Smith, 100.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Martha R., 92 pounds; Dr. France, 106; Peep o' Day II., 92; Queen Bess, 105; Dominico, 106; Cora Havill, 94; May Rose, 101; La Creole, 105; Outgo, 103; Santa Cruz, 103; Canewood, 103; Rubberneck (Vagabond), 97; Bart, 103.

At Aqueduct.

First race, selling, ⅝ mile—Morphieus, 118 pounds; Burgundy, Sirocco, 108; Dreibund, 107; Bergen, 106; Ben Ami, 105; Fannie B., 103; Tombola, 102; Maple Prince, 101; Marsian, 100; Right Royal, 98; Hermia, 96; Irvinia, Florence Hubbard, Crimea, 94.

Second race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Sir Francis, 109 pounds; Sue Kittie, The Dragon, 97; Defender, 94; Chugnut, Helen H. II., 81.

Third race, selling, ⅝ mile—Kickory Winsy, 102 pounds; Sir Moltke, Sanguine, 98; Edna D., Joe Heyman, Ellerdie, 95.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile—Mirage, 112 pounds; Marshall, 110; Buckeye, 101; Telegram, Royal H., 91.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile—Sunny Slope, Myrtle, 109 pounds; Our Johnny, Loch Glyn, The Manxman, Tempestuous, Rossifer, Doomful, 105; Donny, Maud Adams, 102.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Defender, 112 pounds; The Native, Lambent, King T., Premier, 107; Honolulu, 104; Helen H. II., 102.

Seventh race, ⅝ mile—One Chance, 109 pounds; Motorman, Joe Cutley, Robbie W., 105; Olive L., L. B., Woodbird, American Girl, Bonnie Eloise, Sedgewick, 102.

Louisville Pooling.

First race—No pooling.
Second race—Sir Francis, $10; The Dragon, $8; Sue Kittie, $7; field, $5.
Third race—Ellerdie, $10; Sir Moltke, $8; Joe Hayman, $6; Edna D., $5; Sanguine, $4; field, $3.
Fourth race—Marshall, $15; Royal H., $8; Mirage and Telegram, $6 each; Buckey, $3.
Fifth race—Sunny Slope, $10; Myrtle L. and Our Johnny, $8 each; Maud Adams, $5; field, $5.
Sixth race—Premier, $15; The Native, $10; Lambent, $8; Defender, $5; King T., $4; Honolulu and Helen H., $3 each.
Seventh race—Woodbird, $10; Joe Cutley $6; L. B., $5; Olivia L., $4; field, $3.

Coney Island Jockey Club Events.

New York, July 19.—The Coney Island Jockey club announces in events for the autumn meeting, closing July 15, the number of entries received up to date as follows:

For 2-year-olds—Autumn, maiden, 40; Sapphire, 33; Dash, 42; Belles, 25; Partridge, 26; Golden Rod, 25.

For 3-year-olds—Flying Handicap, 12; Reapers, 11; Dolphin, 12.

For 3-year-olds and upward—Twin City Handicap, 18; Autumn Cup, 11; Turf Handicap, 19; Russett Handicap, 18; Autumn Handicap, 26.

The entries for the special sweepstakes, with $7,000 added, for 3-year-olds, are as follows:

Handspring, Requital, Prince Lief, One I Love, and Shakspeare II.

Twin City Handicap, 1¼ miles—Clifford, Belmar, Requital, Prince Lief, Ben Eder, Buck Massie, Muskalonge, Saragossa, Dutch Skater, Sir Walter, Gotham, One I Love, Ben Brush, Lady Inez, Flying Dutchman, Connoisseur, Gold Crest, Volley.

The following events will close Aug. 1:

The Flight, $2,500, ¾ mile. Received seven nominations Jan. 1.

The September, $2,500, 1⅜ miles. Received fifteen nominations Jan. 2.

The Flatbush, $3,000, ¾ mile. Received thirty-three nominations Jan. 2.

The Great Eastern, $5,000, a handicap for 2-year-olds, Futurity course. Received forty-nine nominations Jan. 2.

IN THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Dubuque and Des Moines Play a Close Game.

	W.	L.	P. c.		W.	L.	P. c.
Des Moines	52	17	.754	Quincy	31	37	.456
Peoria	38	31	.551	St. Joseph	31	42	.425
Dubuque	39	32	.549	Cedar Rapids	27	42	.391
Rockford	39	33	.542	Burlington	25	48	.342

Dubuque, Ia., July 19.—[Special.]—Twenty-six hundred people today witnessed one of the best ball games ever seen in Dubuque. The playing of both clubs was brilliant, and the crowd was more than pleased. The score:

Dubuque ....2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 *—4
Des Moines ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3
Hits—Dubuque, 7; Des Moines, 4. Errors—Dubuque, 3; Des Moines, 3. Batteries—Dubuque, Dolan and Zahner; Des Moines, Sonier and Lohman. Umpire—Lee.

Two Games at Cedar Rapids.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., July 19.—The score:

Cedar Rapids............1 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 2—7
St. Joseph................1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—4

Second game:

Cedar Rapids............0 2 3 2 3 4—14
St. Joseph................1 0 0 1 1 2—5
Batteries—Risley Sullivan, Hunsaker, and Ward, and Ward and Parker.

Rockford Defeats Burlington.

Rockford, Ill., July 19.—The score:

Rockford ....0 1 4 1 0 3 0 1 1—11
Burlington ....1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1—3
Batteries—Molesworth and Snyder; Nichols and Armstrong.

FIRST ROUND IS ENDED.

CHICAGO CRICKET CLUBS READY TO START PLAY AGAIN.

St. George Team Ahead in Struggle for Championship—Season Full of Surprises, Beginning with the Defeat of the Champion Pullmans—Walker Cup Competition Is of the Keenest Kind—Statistics of the Game Show That Bowlers Outclass Batsmen.

With the call of time on July 11 ended the first round of the championship schedule of the Chicago Cricket Association. Out of the fifteen games played only two were unfinished, one by reason of rain and the other through lack of time. Beautiful weather prevailed, with the exception of one day, and even then two games were finished.

The competition for the Walker Cup has been of the keenest character, and beginning with the unexpected defeat of the champion Pullman eleven in their first games the series has been full of surprises. Starting with a hair-raising finish on the first day, when St. George won from Pullman by three runs, another came on the following Saturday, when Wanderers A totaled 29 and St. George fell one behind. This was exciting enough, but the second was more so, for after the visitors had totaled 66, Long, by brilliant hitting, seemed to have put the issue beyond question. Only a few runs were needed, but one by one the wickets fell and victory rested with the men from Thirty-ninth street.

Washington Park Popular.

Washington Park has furnished its usual quota of fun, and now that the Park Commissioners have declined to allow the St. Lawrence club to keep a roller the wickets are more enigmatical than ever, and to the clubs with good grounds a visit there is much in the nature of a comedy.

Now that the first skirmish is over the St. George men are found to be in the lead, having won every game except one and not being hampered by having any drawn battles to play over. Chicago comes a good second and should they be successful in their drawn game with Pullman would be up-sticks with the leaders. Pullmans and their particular friends the Wanderers A and B teams are tied for third place, but as the champions seem to have struck their gait they may soon move up a peg higher.

St. Lawrence is at the foot of the ladder and is likely to stay there, as the men have neither bowling nor batting strength to compare with the other teams and would be in better company in the second eleven competition. Cricketers and even the St. George men themselves are wondering how they climbed to their present position. Only once has the team secured a century, that being against Chicago, when they totaled 126. Apart from this their highest effort has been 62, and only two of the sixteen batsmen who have represented them have averaged double figures, Fletcher getting 13.57 for seven innings and Long 11.85 for a like number. Thompson averages 8.40, and the rest of the team taper down from 6, and only seven double figures adorn the score sheet as the result of their united efforts.

Seven completed innings have produced 386 runs from the bat, which with 25 extras brings the total to 411. When it is remembered that scores of batsmen in other parts have individually made more runs than this the question naturally arises as to what is the matter with the batsmen.

Due to Long's Good Work.

Turning to the trundling department it will be found that the success of the club has been due to the consistent work of A. E. Long. To capture 43 wickets at a cost of 2.9 runs per wicket is without doubt the best performance yet made in the local competitions, and though several years back some low averages were obtained it was at a time when the wickets were not nearly as good as they are now. Now that the wickets are getting harder it is a matter of interest to see whether he can keep up his fine work, and should he prove successful he will doubtless make the finest record in the country. On his presence would appear to depend the success of the team unless some new blood is infused.

In fielding the team has done in and out work, though several of the men are always good. George Campbell has proved a valuable acquisition, his work behind the sticks being uniformly good. Chicago has been the most successful team with bat, scoring 110 for 7 wickets against St. Lawrence, 107 for 4 wickets against Pullman, and 125 for 8 wickets against Wanderers B. Only once has the whole side been dismissed, St. George getting rid of them for 60. With such records as these it is natural that the club should make the best showing in the averages, no less than seven players getting into double figures. E. Wilmot has got back into the game and is playing sterling cricket, being second in the batting and third in bowling.

As in the case of the St. George team much depends on his presence, as the other bowlers have done nothing to speak of. Only thirteen men have represented the club so far, and three of these have only batted once. Harrison has batted consistently, and in the field is much sprightlier than last year. Veteran Phillips still keeps up his end, and his average of 12.25 for four innings is larger than most of his younger competitors can produce. Dominie Lewis has proved of service on several occasions.

Field Work Not So Good.

In the field the work of the men is not so smart as the other elevens, though there are one or two exceptions. Pullman fell twice and the critics put them out of the race. Cummings was reported to have slowed down in his pace, and the opposing batsmen began to think of revenge for all the havoc he has wrought in the past with his speedy ones. Langham, however, bobbed up in the best of form, and though the Chicagos appeared to have a winning lead the result of the third game was a draw, and now the champions appear to be once more on the road for the trophy. In batting the men have not done well, and though they have the highest score of the season—143 against St. Lawrence—to their credit, yet it was made against a weak and short team. Without this the averages of most of the players would be exceedingly small. Joe Cummings has done the most consistent work of any player in the association, batting five times and averaging over 20, although his highest score was 28. Capt. Dunn is settling down and plays the most correct cricket of any of his side.

In Aston the club has undoubtedly one of the best wicketkeepers in the city, and in recognition of the fact he has been chosen to play for Chicago in all the games of the Northwestern Cricket Association tourney. To stand up close to the wickets and take the expresses of Cummings and Langham needs lots of nerve and skill, and his good work in this position has been a wonderful help to the side. One of the sad experiences of the team was their dismissal for 18 by St. George, and yet, in spite of this, they played up well and should have won.

Pullman an Important Factor.

Pullman is still a big factor in the race, and as several of their games in the second half will be on the home ground they may yet finish first.

Wanderers A and Wanderers B appeared to be evenly matched, the former being perhaps a trifle stronger in bowling, while the latter are better balanced and have the best all-around fielding team. Each team has topped the century but once, and taken as a whole the batting shown by both elevens has been poor. Davis has the highest score yet made in the cup contest, getting 69 against the B team. Waller of the B team is one of the strongest hitters in the city and heads the averages for his side. Alexander Henderson has done yeoman service with the ball and seldom failed to do execution. The division of the players into two teams appears to have made the chances of the club much weaker than they would otherwise have been, but the action was well considered and in the best interest of cricket.

St. Lawrence, the long suffering team, that comes up only to be knocked down, can boast of having scared several of the other clubs. Their batting reads like a romance, Taylor leading with 41 as the result of seven innings. St. John Vincent Scholefield, a name familiar to cricketers in all parts of the country and a veteran in Chicago cricket, just manages to get an average of 10 for three completed innings. Of the others only six can show double figures for their aggregate scores, Graham leading with 23 and averaging 5.75.

Quinn has been by far the most successful bowler, and has several times done excellent work. At Pullman playing three men short the side was out for 12, a record for the season so far.

Bowlers Have the Best of It.

From a general glance at the statistics it would appear that the bowlers in Chicago have the better of the batsmen and it would be well for the committees of the various clubs to take some action in the matter. Poor practice wickets, and only from ten to fifteen minutes on them at that, is responsible for much of the weak play. After the first few batsmen are taken from each team the rest simmer down to be sluggers or one stroke men, invariably plugging the ball in one direction, and usually falling victims to their fondness for this particular stroke.

The second round will be full of interest and any of the first five teams may win. Oscar Tolley, the ex-St. Louis man, has joined the Chicago team, and should be of much use to them. Other clubs are reported as looking out for available talent and though the spirit of importation is aganst the true spirit of the contest, yet it has been overcome in the past by the desire to win and may be so again.

The standing of the clubs with averages of the leading batters and bowlers to the end of the first round for the Walker Cup are:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr.
St. George	5	4	1	0
Chicago	5	3	1	1
Pullman	5	2	2	1
Wanderers B.	5	2	2	1
Wanderers A.	5	2	2	1
St. Lawrence	5	0	5	0

	Innings.	Times not out.	Most in inning.	Total.	Average.
J. Lewis, Chicago	4	2	41	54	27.00
E. Wilmot, Chicago	5	1	55	105	26.25
H. P. Waller, Wanderers B.	5	2	22	62	20.66
J. Cummings, Pullman	5	0	28	102	20.40
H. F. Harrison, Chicago	5	0	31	83	16.60
J. G. Davis, Wanderers A.	6	0	69	97	16.16
Palfreyman, Chicago	3	1	16	31	15.50
W. H. Snell, Wanderers B.	5	2	20	41	13.66
J. Fletcher, St. George	7	0	38	95	13.57
W. E. Rooker, Chicago	3	0	29	39	13.00
J. P. Jaffray, Chicago	3	1	19	26	13.00
T. D. Phillips, Chicago	4	0	28	49	12.25
W. J. Kenny, Wanderers B.	5	0	21	60	12.00
A. E. Long, St. George	7	0	38	83	11.85
G. M. Dunn, Pullman	5	0	26	58	11.60
F. Philpot, Pullman	4	1	31	31	10.33
J. Bradley, Wanderers A.	6	0	22	60	10.00
P. Williamson, Wanderers B.	6	1	32	50	10.00
J. Scholefield, St. Lawrence	3	0	17	30	10.00

	Balls.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Runs.	Average.
A. E. Long, St. George	397	19	43	126	2.90
J. Cummings, Pullman	361	18	23	105	4.56
E. Wilmot, Chicago	301	10	27	130	4.81
A. Henderson, Wanderers A.	406	26	22	106	4.81
H. P. Waller, Wanderers B.	90	3	5	29	5.80
J. Langham, Pullman	391	17	24	141	5.87
R. W. Fraser, Wanderers A.	78	3	6	37	6.16
C. W. Lennon, Wanderers A.	120	4	7	44	6.28
W. Howell, St. George	155	3	11	72	6.55
W. J. Kenny, Wanderers B.	306	11	15	101	6.73
F. R. Kelly, Wanderers B.	399	18	17	117	6.88
T. C. Thompson, St. George	162	9	7	54	7.71
E. Butcher, Pullman	59	0	2	16	8.00
Concannon, St. George	60	1	3	24	8.00
J. Lewis, Chicago	83	0	3	28	9.33
R. Hunt, Wanderers B.	63	1	4	45	11.25
J. P. Jaffray, Chicago	198	5	8	95	11.87
J. G. Davis, Wanderers A.	387	11	12	160	13.33
W. Haseltine, Pullman	60	1	2	33	16.50

TO PLAY THE DECIDING MATCH.

Western Tennis Doubles Championship Games On Today.

At the Kenwood Country club today the most important match of the season in Western tennis will be played. It is to decide the championship in doubles for this section of the United States for 1896, and to pick the team which will represent the West against the East in the coming struggle at Narragansett Pier for the national honors.

The two teams, selected by a week of play as eligible to compete for the honors, are both composed of a pair of brothers. Everts and George Wrenn, both champions of Harvard at different times, are one of the combinations of experts. Carr and Sam Neel, present Western champions, are the other. Both teams are the strongest ever brought out in the West, and the struggle is sure to be a battle royal.

The Wrenns play a game which is acknowledged to be close to perfection of what is known as tennis form. Their driving is perhaps their strongest feature, but they are far from weak on net play, and George Wrenn can at times show phenomenal work in that position. The Neel brothers, while not exhibiting such perfect strokes, have as yet been unbeaten in the West. Their style is essentially their own, and is wonderfully effective. Added to their wonderful quickness and agility is their splendid team play, on which they have practiced two years. Judging from previous form the Neels will win, but tennis is proverbially full of surprises. It will be remarkable, however, if the Wrenns do not secure one set and make the others remarkably interesting.

Play in the championship match will begin at 4 o'clock, and will be preceded by the final consolation singles between Harvey and Paul McQuiston. The largest crowd yet seen at the tournament is expected to be present and the managers are providing a great addition to the seating capacity.

WELCOMES THE CHESS PLAYERS.

Dr. Tarrasch, President of Nuremberg Club, Announces Entries.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Nuremberg, July 19.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—This morning Dr. Tarrasch, President of the Nuremberg Chess club, welcomed the masters assembled here in the great hall of the congress and announced that the following nineteen entries had been accepted by the committee. Playing begins at 9 o'clock tomorrow:

Albin, Vienna; Blackburne, London; Charousek, Toulouse; Janowski, Paris; Lasker, London; Marco, Vienna; Maroczy, Buda-Pesth; Pillsbury, Brooklyn; Porges, Prague; Schallopp, Berlin; Schiffers, St. Petersburg; Schlechter, Vienna; Showalter, New York; Steinitz, New York; Tarrasch, Nuremberg; Teichmann, London; Tschigorin, St. Petersburg; Walbrodt, Berlin; Winawer, Warsaw.

At the conclusion of the speech of welcome it was agreed that the Berger system of pairing should be used, and the drawing at once began, Steinitz and Winawer being given precedence. It was then announced that nineteen rounds would be played, the tournament ending on Monday, Aug. 10, the order of the rounds being determined each day just before play.

The American players were drawn as follows: Steinitz will have the move against Janowski, Tscigorin, Blackburne, Showalter, Schallopp, Marco, Lasker, Pillsbury, and Porges, and he will play black against Walbrodt, Tarrasch, Charousek, Teichmann, Winawer, Maroczy, Schlechter, Schiffers, Porges, and Janowski.

Showalter will have the move against Schiffers, Albin, Walbrodt, Tarrasch, Tschigorin, Blackburne, Winawer, Maroczy, and Schlechter, and he will play black against Lasker, Pillsbury, Porges, Janowski, Steinitz, Charousek, Teichmann, Schallopp, and Marco.

MACDONALD TURNS THE TABLES.

Defeats Golf Champion Whigham by One Stroke.

Hempstead, L. I., July 19.—[Special.]—Professional golfers migrated from Shinnecock yesterday and played a game on the Meadowbrook links this afternoon for a $150 purse. The most interest was centered in Foulis' playing as he won the championship last week at Shinnecock. He and Campbell of the Myopia club played together, and the latter beat Foulis seven strokes and tied Wilson of Shinnecock for the money. Foulis seemed to be weak in putting. He made a wonderful drive of 150 yards to the fourth hole, but his total was 92, making him the last man that finished. Douglas of the Brookline Country club played and won a phenomenal game, doing the eighteen holes in eighty-two strokes, Way of Meadowbrook was close up, with 84 strokes.

In the morning there was an amateur game for a silver cup. Charles MacDonald, who held the amateur championship last year, won, defeating Champion Whigham by one stroke. Leeds was third and Ollie Bird fourth. Wintie Rutherford started, but did not finish. The players were Boblin, Stillman, McAuley, Hockmeyer, Menzies, Finn, Leeds, Bird, MacDonald, Whigham, Henry, and Rutherford.

MacDonald and Whigham played together and were followed by a large crowd of spectators, who indulged in considerable speculation on the result. Champion Whigham had the advantage the first round, doing it in 43 strokes to MacDonald's 44, but MacDonald made the next round in 45 strokes to Whigham's 47, winning by one stroke.

FORT SHERIDAN TO PLAY THE GAELS

Postpone the Scheduled Games of Football and Hurling.

An attraction on the Gaelic grounds in August will be the visit of a team from Fort Sheridan. While not playing exactly the same rules, the soldiers have been making themselves familiar with the mode of play of the Gaels and expect to be able to give them a good fight. The date has not yet been fixed. Secretary Fitzgerald is in correspondence with the Brooklyn hurling team, who are anxious to visit Chicago, and the local players are hoping that satisfactory arrangements can be made.

M'KEEVER TO MEET LAVIGNE.

Thinks He Can Outpoint His Opponent with Ease.

New York, July 19.—[Special.]—Charles McKeever, who is to box six rounds with George Lavigne at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night, came over from the Quaker City this afternoon and started for Manhattan Beach. McKeever is not inclined to boast, but he appears to believe he can outpoint the conqueror of England's greatest lightweight boxer just as he polished off Mr. "Griffo," and a great many sporting men—Philadelphia sporting men—are of the same opinion.

SING AND EAT WITH VIM.

NEWSBOYS ENROLL THEMSELVES IN A SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Religion and Patriotism to Be Taught Conjointly at the Fraternal Temple—Little Fellows Enter Into the Exercises with the Same Energy They Cry Their Papers on the Streets and Spend Two Hours in Genuine Enjoyment.

Eighty-one newsboys enrolled themselves as pupils of the Fraternal Temple Sunday-school, at No. 54 State street, yesterday afternoon, and for two hours raised the roof by singing hymns, enjoying a patriotic parade, eating, and laughing at the pranks of a whistling ventriloquist.

This program is calculated by some philanthropic women with an eye on the future to make better citizens of the newsboys, as their loyalty to God and country will be looked after simultaneously.

The combination worked like a charm. "Midget" and "Snipes" say they will pass the word around about the good time they had, and, although there were no vacant chairs at this opening meeting, double the number of waifs is expected next Sunday.

Although the hymns halted at the outset, they came smoothly with practice, and some of Moody and Sankey's old favorites struck the urchins as equal to the songs of the vaudeville and phonograph. In spite of their screeches in vending "extrys," some of the lads sung like birds.

After lung exercise the boys were ushered into the dining-room, and took letters of marque and reprisal on lemonade, lunch, and confections. Owing to the unusual response from the highways and alleys for the first invitation the tables were "shy" six covers, but this difficulty was overcome by a dozen of the gamins who travel in pairs agreeing to feast by twos off one plate.

Parade Through the Rooms.

When it came time to wave flags and form a parade symbolizing the forty-five States the gamins showed themselves every inch Americans. From their observation of parades in the streets the boys knew just how to keep step, step high, and look brave.

The line of march was from the Sunday-school room into the hall way, through the dining-room, and back to the starting point. The fact of there being twice as many boys as States gave the lucky ones who carried shields an admiring audience.

Then the man who imitated a dog fight in a back alley and the chase of a Water street produce man after an escaped guinea-fowl set the boys into a shout of laughter.

Mrs. Nellie Bayley, the lightning temperance chalk artist, then illustrated the Sunday-school lesson pictorially. She called some of the bright-faced lads to help her, and together a bridge was made of stones labeled "Kindness," "Purity," "Mercy," and so on, after the catalogue of Christian virtues.

When it was done "Giggles" Gurkin drew a band of angels hovering over the archway, and the class pronounced it better than society posters.

Mrs. K. Benjamin, Secretary of the Fraternal Temple, conducted the Sunday-school.

Object of the Temple.

The National Society Patriotic Temperance Federation, a new institution, with ambitions to become national in scope, opened the club rooms known as the "Fraternal Temple," on the third floor at No. 54 State street, three weeks go. It is designed as a resting place. Reading and social pleasure are encouraged, and a cheap yet wholesome lunch may be obtained. At intervals free lectures of general interest will be given. The temple was established primarily in the interests of a fraternal club of young people who felt the need of a place for rest and recreation in the central part of the city. Young men and women, students of institutions in and about Chicago, are especially requested to interest themselves and secure the advantages offered.

Following are the officers of the federation:

President-elect, Richard Edwards; First Vice-President-elect, Mrs. Anna Leger; Second Vice-President, the Rev. James Shaw; Third Vice-President, Mrs. M. E. Walker; Fourth Vice-President, the Rev. T. J. Brobst; Fifth Vice-President, Mrs. L. B. Chandler.

Executive Board—The Rev. M. W. Haynes, Mrs. Nellie Bayley, the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, Mrs. A. D. Haynes, W. C. Kelley, Mrs. A. M. Russell, N. B. Hillis, H. A. Delano, S. C. Marston, Mrs. K. Benjamin.

NORTH JUDSON MAKES A RETRACTION.

Chicago Bohemian Society Will Be Welcomed in the Land of the Hoosiers.

The good people of North Judson, Ind., have come to the conclusion that excursionists from Chicago are not the worst of the earth, and, far from taking precautionary measures against the influx of a pleasure-seeking tide from the Illinois shores of Lake Michigan, are disposed to welcome within their gates those from the Nation's metropolis who may wish to taste of Hoosier hospitality.

Citizens of North Judson, headed by the Sheriff of Stark County and reinforced by a company of militia, assembled yesterday at their railway station to welcome as brothers the members of the Plzensky Solok Society of Chicago. For a week prior they had been prepared to welcome the same organization with loaded guns and a display of military force calculated to overawe the picnic party from this city. Yesterday's rain prevented the proposed outing of the Bohemian turners. The same inclement weather prevented an expression of profound apologies and the highest regard on the part of the North Judson burghers. It prevented, too, their paying the switching charges incurred in transferring the picnic train from the main track to the grounds.

This the people of North Judson had asked permission to do as indicative of their desire to have the Bohemians in their midst. They had even gone farther, and newly decorated the picnic grounds in honor of their Illinois guests.

And only a week ago the Sheriff of Stark County had appealed to the Governor of Indiana for troops to protect North Judson from an invasion of barbarians—or Bohemians—they were all one to the Sheriff.

For the last eighteen years it has been the custom of Plzensky Solok, the Bohemian turner society which has its headquarters on Ashland avenue, near Eighteenth street, to hold a large picnic for the benefit of the West Side Bohemians, somewhere near Chicago.

Nearly 4,000 had signified their intention of going down into Indiana yesterday, when a cloud appeared on the horizon to stop their fun in the shape of the Sheriff of Stark County.

The Sheriff was informed that picnic parties from Chicago usually brought with them a plentiful supply of beer, and were wont to conduct themselves in an unseemly manner.

The Sheriff wrote to the Governor for assistance, and his Excellency ordered a company of State militia to be in readiness to aid the Sheriff.

George Tiala, who has charge of the excursion, journeyed to the stronghold of the Sheriff, who was soon convinced that the Bohemian picnickers were not the kind who caused trouble, and all his objections were withdrawn.

In reparation for the wrong he had done the Sheriff promised to attend the picnic and make merry with his former foes.

$75. $100.
"The Fowler"
DOWN-TOWN—112 AND 114 DEARBORN-ST.
WEST SIDE—78-84 ASHLAND-BLVD.
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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Currency Economics from a Theological Standpoint.

Chicago, July 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—When Abraham, the father of the faithful, gave Rebekah Isaac's presents they were earrings and bracelets of gold, ten shekels in weight; but when the ancient Patriarch bought the Cave of Machpelah at Mamre as a burial place for Sarah, his wife, he paid the children of Heth for the graveyard with 400 shekels of silver.

When Joseph was sold to the Ishmaelites as a slave the purchase payment was made with 20 pieces of silver. When Jesus Christ, the great and good and mighty Lord, was betrayed by Judas Iscariot the purchase price of the betrayal was 30 pieces of silver. The Jewish Sanhedrim on being tendered this 30 pieces of silver evidently believed as did Abraham of old, that silver was only fit for buying burial grounds for carcasses, and they bought with it the potter's field, of which Jeremiah the prophet had foretold. It would seem as if silver in those days was used largely for buying burying grounds, and as the price for treachery and slavery and blood.

While Moses was at the mountain top at Sinai, Aaron and the children of Israel danced about the golden calf on the plain below. Moses had the golden calf burned and ground to powder, and sprinkled the dust on the water, and gave it to the children of Israel to drink; and the thrist for gold quickly permeated that ancient people, and gold has seemingly been regarded as a delightful beverage by earth's people since the occurrence. It was the first gold cure on record, and one could well suppose that it would have cured the Israelitish nation of its silver proclivities, but the thrist for gold was not assuaged.

In Kings II., vi., 16, it is stated that Elisha the prophet was tendered ten talents of silver by Naaman, the Syrian commander, in part payment for curing him of leprosy. Silver might have been a good thing to pay a doctor with in those days; almost any kind of pay was good for doctors then as now, and doubtless the same thankfulness usually maintained the payment; but Elisha took a different view of the matter. His religious scruples probably had to do largely with his refusal, but the record shows that he refused the pay. He certainly touched not the silver, the unclean thing, and prospered by his refusal of it; whereas Gehazi, the servant of Elisha, evidently of the Populist-Silverite-Democratic persuasion, took two talents of the silver from Naaman, the Syrian General, and the record shows that the leprosy of Naaman clave unto him.

Let us look at some of the comparisons of silver and gold in the Bible. Psalm xix., 7—10, says practically that "the law of God, his statutes, fear, and judgment are more to be desired than gold, yea than much fine gold." The statement reaches the climax here; for nothing of all the treasures and riches and wealth of earth can equal the things with which gold is here compared. Gold appears to be considered by the Psalmist a standard fit for highest comparison, and David knew the value of gold, for he had plenty of it. In Psalm cxix., 72, he says: "The law of thy mouth is better to me than thousands of gold and silver," the gold also being here advanced to the first place, as paramount in the comparison of values.

Peter and John, the great apostles, when at the temple gate at Jerusalem, said: "Silver and gold have I none." They were not likely bimetallists, and perhaps rejoiced to see down through the misty years of futurity the shimmer of the United States greenback and government currency bills, backed by their golden store, and the Treasury warehouse receipt, 65 cents on the dollar bills on which the golden gleam reflected to hold them at $1 market value, while worth about 52½ cents. It did not seem of much account to the apostles what kind of money they paid out, or whether they had money or not. They never were broke, for they had left the riches of faith, James ii., 5. Only one instance of striking monetary note appears in the apostles' careers. It is said that Jonah, the son of Amittai, on embarking from the port of Joppa for Tarshish, paid his fare. As the ships of Tarshish dealt in gold, it is perhaps fair to infer that Jonah paid for his passage in "gold coin of the realm." He may have thereafter had nothing but silver left in his pocket. Anyway we know that he then was in fit condition to be swallowed by a great fish. The record does not state that the fish was fond of gold. Nowhere in Holy Writ is it anywhere recorded that fishes love gold. The best record we have would show that fishes took in wind, water, etc., and silver. We have another record of a fish that materialized what might be called a "Jonah" in this nineteenth century. In Matthew, xvii., 27, Peter the apostle is stated to have found a silver piece, a stater or tetradrachm, in the mouth of a fish which he caught in the Lake of Gennesaret, near Capernaum. Lest the strangers among Israel be offended, Peter is told to pay the Roman or Jewish tax with the coin. It was an unrighteous tax of oppression—a good deal of the sort of a tax that our talked of nineteenth century Democratic-Silverite-Populist income tax would be—and the Roman-Jewish tax was paid by Peter the apostle with the "silver stater Jonah," which the fish from the Sea of Tiberias had given up from its mouth. It was a good use to which this "silver Jonah" was put, as the tax-gatherers likely thought; but the record does not state that the apostles regretted not having any more of that sort of "Jonahs." It was reserved to others, and to Mr. Bryan and his following in this nineteenth century, to desire many "silver Jonahs."

Mr. J. G. Carlisle, Secretary of the United States Treasury, in his statement of public debt, etc., for the month of June, 1896, states coined silver on hand, $378,614,043; and silver certificates outstanding, $342,619,504; or an excess of coined silver over silver certificates on June 30, $35,994,539. This excess of coin silver in Treasury June 30, $35,994,539, added to the bar silver held by the Treasury, June 30, $119,053,694.73, and to this amount and subsidiary coin in Treasury, $15,730,976.22, shows a total excess of silver coin, bar silver, and subsidiary coin of $170,779,209.95 in the Treasury, June 30, 1896, over and beyond the silver certificates then outstanding. Surely $170,779,209.95 is enough silver for any "silver Jonahs" necessary for present emergencies, and why is it necessary to hoard more silver than needed for use? Is it simply a desire for more silver merely to accomplish a hoarding process? Zach., ix., 3: "Tyre of old builded herself strongholds and heaped up silver as the dust and gold as the mire of the streets, and the Lord cast her out." The hoarding process worked unfortunately for Tyre. Gold, according to the scripture record, was last in the comparison as to the piling up of the coin of Tyre. Silver must have occupied the first place in the hoarding process of Tyre of old, and down she went, in dust and ashes. It might possibly be well inferred that the ancient and extraordinarily opulent seabound City of Tyre would have had a longer existence if the heaping up of silver in her strongholds had been avoided. It is good for a government or an individual to have a purse like the pocketbook of Fortunatus, always full, but why is it necessary for us to go on a "silver jag" and reel up against the well-known best interests of this country? The old adage, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," is applicable to the present status of silver.

The Hills of Bethlehem once reverberated with seraphic anthems and harpings of the celestial choir that bathed their snowy wings in the heavenly brightness of the glorious light of God, and Jesus Christ received the shouts and acclaim of the wondrous angelry of God, and not such shouts of politicians as rang out amid the arches of the late great gathering at Chicago's Coliseum, where speeches of silver-tongued orators filled the air. Jesus Christ was nominated and elected in the holy caucus of eternity to be at once the ruler, not only of these United States of America, but the ruler of all nations, to whom "every knee shall bow," the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, God's holy Son, the Captain of salvation, and head of the holy hosts of the redeemed. But lo! what wonders Bethlehem saw, what sight the night brings forth. "The Camels Are Coming," not from Scotia's "bonnie Doche," but from the glorious country of the East, with wisest men of heavenly selection upon them, following the brightening, wondrous star. It stops at length o'er Bethlehem's stable, and there in obedience to their heavenly inspired mandate "the Magi" pour forth in humble reverence before the Holy Kingly Babe the best of treasures, well suited for payment unto him who was the Man of Men and the "Son of Man." First in the order of the offering was gold, glittering, shining gold! It was good enough to be paid in homage unto the spotless Babe of Bethlehem, the mighty "Son of God." It was good enough for him, the illustrious worker, artisan, mechanic, as it is good for any man on earth. Think of the hum of the plane, the buzz of the saw, the crackling of the chisel, and sound of the hammer in the workshop of the holy, humble carpenter of Nazareth, as he labored on through the tedious hours. "The cattle on the thousand hills" and the "gold of Ophir" were rightly his, but "though rich, for our sakes he became poor." Gold, shining gold, hurt him not, the "worker of workers," the friend of the poor and needy, and the publican and workingman. He worked as well in after years, and never condemned the offerings of gold, frankincense, and myrrh. Footsore, homeless, weary, at Sycar's well, the "Man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," he followed fully his Father's commands. Devils quailed before his mighty power. Silent ears and blind eyes opened at his touch, the leprous scales were loosened, the halt and maimed arose and walked, the sick and weary cured and strengthened, and loved ones awakened from the slumbers of death unto newness of life amid rejoicing friends.

Surely the great "preacher," Ecclesiastes; was right when he wrote—Ecl. v., 10: "He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver," and let us look rather to the beautiful and beneficent counsel of Rev. iii., 18: "I counsel thee buy of me gold tried in the fire that thou mayest be rich." Then this country will be made more like the glorious country beyond the Beulah Land, "Jerusalem the Golden." We are given in Rev. xxi., 1, a glimpse of the city, "for which are hopes and prayers." Like Chicago it has a river, but unlike Chicago's stream, the heavenly river is pure as crystal. We obtain a view of its abundant glory in Rev. xxi., 18: "It is a city of pure gold." We are shown a glance at its beautiful avenue in Rev. xxi., 21, "the street of the city was pure gold."

Let the miner, who, as Mr. Bryan says, "goes a thousand feet into the earth," have a hand in digging gold for our country and he will prosper, without being obliged to camp in a "back room" corner "of the financial world," and the workingman, mechanic, artisan, laborer, or whatever he may be, shall unite with the wealthy of our land in financial power, and build still more strong arches and girders on which shall rest secure this God-loved Nation throughout the centuries which God shall grant our land.

A. B.

More Halter, Less Crime.

Eau Claire, Wis., July 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is evident that the class of murderers, thieves, and swindlers are on the increase in the country, and, judging from recent accounts, Chicago is getting its full share of them, and maybe more than its share.

The first effort among policemen (after a holdup where there is no immediate arrest) is to bring in all the suspected crooks, who, of course, will claim to be very innocent of all wrong doing.

A man is always innocent if you take his declarations, but if a man is known to be a crook he has no rights that honest men are bound to respect, and if he has to suffer for a crime where the evidence against him is only circumstantial the public will not waste any sympathy over him, for he has escaped in more cases than when he has received his deserts.

Too much sympathy is given to criminals for the good of society, and the interest of society should be the main point in dealing with them.

If a severer course was adopted the public would be the gainers. The law should be so changed that when robbers pursue their vocation at the point of a pistol they should be convicted of a capital offense whether murder results or not, and when they resort to torture to compel a victim to disclose his money they ought to have their necks stretched.

If such a law was in force there would be fewer of such crimes. Severe punishment is the only way to check crimes, especially when there is so much maudlin sympathy for great criminals. In some cases there seems to be the greater sympathy for the greater criminal.

The saloons that make vagabonds and idlers are a great source of crime, and vagabonds and criminals are a legitimate result of them.

It is impossible to exaggerate the evils that flow from such a source. When such robbers and murderers as are now plying their vocation in the cities are caught and there is no question of their guilt they should be shown no mercy. Society demands this and society should frown on all efforts by attorneys or others to get them clear. The more of them who feel the halter the less will be left to prey upon the public.

S. MARSTON.

Free Coinage's Effect on Miners.

Chicago, July 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am a miner—I labor down in the mines and bring up gold and silver for the mine-owners. I now get $3 a day. With it I can buy five ounces of silver that comes from the mines. Now, I will put it this way to make it plain. At present my day's wages is five ounces of silver bullion. Each day I bring up six ounces of silver from the earth; the mine-owner gives me five ounces of it for my work and he keeps one ounce as a profit on my labor. That is the way it is now under the present gold standard.

Under the free silver law the mine-owner takes the five ounces of silver, that was once my wages, and gets it coined into six silver dollars—these being legal tender; he gives me three of them for my wages and keeps the other three as an extra profit over the ounce that used to be his profit. By this method the mine-owner has increased his profit of one ounce of silver to three and a half ounces. Has this extra 2½ ounces been taken from me? He says "No, I still pay you three dollars." "But," I say, "I can now buy only 2½ ounces bullion where on the gold standard I could buy five ounces with my day's wages." The capitalist mine-owner says: "Under free silver your 2½ ounces have become worth what 5 ounces were previously." I say, "According to that you have increased your profit the entire amount of what my wages once were, but let us see if my 2½ ounces will actually buy as much as the five ounces did."

When my wages were 5 ounces I could take it to Mexico and buy five bushels of wheat with it (at $1.20 per bushel—at Mexican free silver prices), and at the same time I could get five bushels of wheat in the United States at 60 cents. Now under free coinage I take my 2½ ounces of silver, and in Mexico I find I can buy only 2½ bushels of wheat (at $1.20), or 2½ bushels of United States wheat at 60 cents. To get the same amount of wheat with my day's wages, 2½ ounces of silver, Mexican wheat would have to fall 60 cents a bushel and United States wheat to 30 cents a bushel; then and only then would my day's wages buy as much wheat as it did under the gold standard. All this happens without any reference to the ratio between silver and gold.

Bryan and Lincoln.

Lincoln, Ill., July 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—My attention has been called to the following part of the report of the visit of Mr. Bryan to Salem as appears in a Chicago paper of July 14, 1896, to which I most vehemently protest, which reads as follows: "It will recall the day when Lincoln was honored in Chicago and came back to Sangamon County as Bryan has to the Town of Salem." Lincoln was a candidate before the national convention of 1860, but instead of going to Chicago to "blow his own horn" staid in Springfield. It is historic that he was in an up-town office when he was informed of his nomination, and after reading the dispatch used nearly the following words: "There is a little woman down at my house who is interested in this news and I will go down and let her know of it."

It is further well known that Mr. Lincoln did not leave Sangamon County until after his election. Lincoln did not attempt to go about the country making monkey shows of himself as Bryan proposes to do during the campaign. He did not debase the position of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States by going about the country begging for votes as Bryan proposes to do. If Mr. Bryan wishes to make a monkey show of himself let him do so, but I protest against any one comparing such debasing candidacy with Mr. Lincoln's modest campaign waiting for the people to express their wishes and convictions without his begging for their votes. When such intellectual giants and grand statesmen as Stephen A. Douglas and James G. Blaine failed in going on the stump what can be expected from such an egotistic upstart as Mr. Bryan? As is related of old, he may "harangue the people," or, like the Jacobins of France, he may excite to revolution, but the thinking people will not surrender their respect for the high position of the President to the influence of such harangues.

To the editor of the only paper now existing in Chicago which in 1860 was first, last, and all of the time for Mr. Lincoln, I send this communication.

F. F.

"The Crime of 1873."

Chicago, July 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly tell me what was "The Crime of '73" we so often hear spoken of in connection with the silver question, and oblige,

S. D. E.

There are two "crimes." The nominal one is the striking off the list of silver coins one which practically never had been in circulation. Silver dollars had been coined, but being worth more as bullion than as money they were melted down. The proposition to drop the dollar from the list of silver coins was first made in 1868, and after being discussed during 1871-'73 was agreed to.

The real "crime," which worries Popocrats and Populists, is the fact that if the silver dollar had not been dropped in 1873 specie payment would have been resumed about 1876 on the basis of a silver dollar, worth then about 90 cents. The silver dollar, coined without limit, would have become the standard dollar. That dollar would have continued to depreciate from 1876 on, and debtors would have had a steady opportunity to pay their debts in money poorer than that they borrowed.

The "crime of 1873" consists in the deprival of dishonest men of a cheap dollar which they would have used for dishonest purposes.

A Mistaken Correspondent.

Peoria, Ill., July 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I find in this morning's issue of THE TRIBUNE the inclosed:

No.

Chicago, July 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly enlighten me through the columns of your valuable paper on the following proposition:

Did the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States redeem any portion of the silver certificates, when presented for redemption, in gold?

S. E. BOLLES.

If your reply is correct, what becomes of that statement some time since by Secretary Carlisle, in which he illustrates the drainage process by the "endless chain" of silver certificates, which are constantly doing duty in the work of depleting the Treasury of gold? He gives an instance in which silver certificates paid out for silver appeared at the Subtreasury demanding and receiving gold? This was certainly not redemption in the sense that the certificates were destroyed not to reappear, but if the intention of the questioner was to ascertain whether or not silver certificates can be used to draw gold from the Treasury, your reply needs revision.

By reference to the report of the Director of the Mint for 1895, page 184, it will be seen that one of the chief difficulties in maintaining the gold reserve is the redemption, or exchange of silver certificates for gold if demanded by the holder. Very truly,

A. J. DOUGHERTY.

The correspondent has mixed up silver certificates with Sherman notes, otherwise Treasury notes. Secretary Carlisle and the Director of the Mint speak expressly of the latter and not of the former. The statement of THE TRIBUNE is correct. The correspondent will understand this subject better if he will get a silver certificate and a Sherman note, and read what is printed on the face of each.

Is Labor Cheaper?

Chicago, July 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I commenced housekeeping something more than fifty years ago, and as such have been employing laborers, male and female, ever since. Permit me to give you a few facts from this personal experience touching the price of labor, which, we are told, is now so much more poorly paid for as compared with former years.

Prior to 1850 "the girl" who was the factotum in housekeeping affairs got from 75 cents to $1 per week of seven days, with no "day off" or "evening out." The man who worked in the garden, sawed the wood, etc., received 75 cents per day, ten hours, sometimes as high as $1 for exceptionally good service—skilled labor, say, in that line. During harvest as high as $1.50 was paid for from twelve to fourteen hours' hard labor in the harvest field. Prices advanced slowly until the flush times succeeding the war of the rebellion put them up to correspond somewhat with the depreciation of the currency, but the market price of labor even then never exceeded $1.75 per day of ten hours.

Before the war carpenters received about $1.50 per day of ten hours, and the current rates during the years immediately succeeding the war ranged from $2.50 to $3 per day of ten hours. I only mention these bits out of my own experience as fairly representative of the prices that ruled in all the departments of manual labor.

In other fields the preacher got $300 per year and no parsonage or vacation. The doctor got 50 cents per visit and ordinary medicine thrown in, and the schoolmaster was content with $15 per month and "board around," or $20 per month and board and lodge himself.

The disparity is greatly emphasized when we remember the purchasing power of the dollar then as compared with what it will buy now. The silver dollar will today purchase more of the articles of necessity and luxury, with very few exceptions, than two gold dollars would have procured in those much lauded days before the "crime of 1873."

WOODLAWN.

Intimates Harrington Prevaricated.

Seattle, Wash., July 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—President Harrington's reply to my note of earlier date, in which I made the statement that "the President of the university most heartily thanked me for the delivery of the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of the University of Washington," is most surprising. These are the exact words used on that occasion before leaving the church platform. Voluntarily grasping my hand warmly, and holding it while he spoke, he said:

"I thank you for this sermon." I replied: "It is not a bright picture." "No," said the President, "but it is just what these young people ought to hear. I thank you, but I hope you are mistaken." To which I replied: "I hope I am."

A few days later I attended the oratorical contest at the university. As I now recall it, while waiting for the report of the Award committee, the President made some general remarks, in the course of which he expressed his disapproval of revolutionary methods, and his belief that all political difficulties should be settled by arbitration and the ballot, all of which were most appropriate, since two of the orations just delivered were on international arbitration. If this were intended as a rebuke to the sermon it certainly never dawned on any one as such unless they desired one, and was expecting it. As not a word has passed between President Harrington and myself since leaving the church platform, and as nothing whatever has at any time been heard by me of his opinion, save what is here given, the reader must judge for himself of the truth of my former statement, how far it can be misinterpreted, and how "strong" were the President's expressions of "disapproval" of the sentiment of the sermon at the time of its delivery.

J. H. ACTON.

Teller Electors.

Chicago, July 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Anent the present Populist talk to nominate Mr. Teller and try to carry the Republican West, and then have the Teller Electors combine with the Byran Electors in the Electoral College and cast a solid Electoral vote for either one or the other, several of your readers would like to know if such an act would be legal.

In other words, could Electors of the various States, elected on a Republican ticket, ostensibly to cast their vote in the "college" for McKinley, cast their (the Electoral) votes for any other candidate of the same or different party legally?

By giving this a brief reply you will greatly oblige several of your

CONSTANT READERS.

If the Populists were to nominate Mr. Teller and the ticket headed by his name were to carry Colorado it would not be illegal for the four Electors of that State to cast their votes for Bryan. If the men who voted for those Electors did so, knowing that the votes of those Electors would be cast for Bryan, if they would elect him, then there would be nothing deceitful in the transaction. If there was a private understanding, concealed from the voters, that Teller Electors should vote for Bryan the scheme would be dishonest, but not illegal. Electors chosen on any Teller ticket could not be expected to cast their votes for McKinley, and could not be "ostensibly" elected for any such purpose. No Elector chosen on any Republican ticket will vote against McKinley.

The Gold Standard in England.

Woodworth, Wis., July 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) Can you inform us of the reasons why the Emperor of France called an international monetary conference in 1867? (2) Was the agreement between France and the Latin Union for the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 15½ to 1 menaced at that time? (3) What reasons did Samuel B. Ruggles of New York offer at that conference in favor of a gold standard? (4) What were the public reasons and arguments for England adopting the gold standard in 1816, when the nation was under suspension of specie payments? Yours truly,

R. F. ROBERTS.

1. In order to secure an international monetary union and a common coinage unit for all countries, England and the United States included.

2. No. The fall in silver began in 1866, but no apprehensions were felt in 1867.

3. That the United States was satisfied with the gold standard and did not wish to do anything which might interfere with it.

4. Prior to the suspension of specie payment the gold standard was the prevailing one in England. Silver had been slightly undervalued, as it was in the United States coinage after 1834. So after the Napoleonic wars it was decided to resume on the gold basis, and in order to have no further trouble with a double standard, which had been a nuisance for almost a century, silver was used for subsidiary money only.

"Should Silver Be King?"

Prairie du Chien, Wis., July 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In Sunday's TRIBUNE, under above heading, George D. Boulton points out evils to be expected. Referring particularly to borrowing money cheaply he cites England as the cheapest—"in London today it is a drug at 2 per cent per annum, while in Mexico, India, and other silver countries it commands from 12 per cent upward." Now, as in those countries the prices of everything "on a silver basis" is doubled, a man has to borrow double the amount of money to do the same business as he would on a gold basis, hence the real interest paid in those countries is 24 per cent and upwards, hence the following are axioms, not "almost axioms."

L. CASE.

The following can almost be taken as axioms:

No silver country is prosperous.

No silver country has a stable and firm government.

No silver country has its government securities at par.

No silver country has good public school facilities.

In a general way the reverse can be stated with regard to gold countries.

This letter has rather rambled on into a lengthy epistle, but it may interest you, and I hope it will help you to convert one or two of your friends to the right way of thinking. Sincerely yours,

GEORGE D. BOULTON.

Gold Shipments.

Dodgeville, Wis., July 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please answer the following:

1. What is the gold shipped to Europe in payment for?
2. Can the holders of American securities demand payment at any time?
3. If I owe you $10,000 and tender to you that amount in silver, can you refuse it and demand gold?
4. What does it cost the government per year to pay its employés?

GEORGE STEWART.

1. For goods or for securities which were held abroad, but which have been sent back and disposed of in this country.

2. The foreign holders of American bonds cannot "demand payment" before they are due. But he can send them to New York at any time and have them sold there, and the money remitted to him.

3. If the borrower of $10,000 agrees in the contract he enters into to repay that sum in gold he cannot make his creditor accept $10,000 in silver. If the contract calls for payment in "coin" or "lawful money" the creditor could not refuse silver, and insist on gold.

4. Exclusive of postoffice employés, soldiers, and sailors, the cost is about $30,000,000.

Where Bryan Gets His Phrases.

Chicago, July 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Noticing in your issue this morning Mr. Bryan's frequent use of the simile of "the crown of thorns and cross of gold," I am reminded of his faculty of appropriating some of the bright sentiments of Republican orators.

In his Salem speech the "boy orator" uses the expression, "if I mistake not the patriotism of the people has never been appealed to in vain." Thomas B. Reed in the peroration of his speech at the called session on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, in speaking of Mr. Cleveland's dependence on Republican votes by reason of the defection of his Democratic friends, used this language: "Is it any wonder that he appeals to the patriotism of a party whose patriotism has never been appealed to in vain?"

Mr. Bryan has simply substituted "people" for Mr. Reed's expression (Republican) party, and has made a very nice addition to his rhetorical stock in trade.

R. C. B.

Payable in Coin.

Boscobel, Wis., July 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please state whether the new thirty-year 4 per cent government bonds read to be payable in "gold" or in coin? And, if in "coin," how are they construed?

M. B. P.

They are payable in "coin." The purchasers paid gold for them, and expect to receive and are entitled to receive gold, or money which is as good as gold. The free silverites want an opportunity to pay off those bonds in 50-cent silver dollars, which they will call "coin." Had it not been for the fear that this might happen the bonds sold during the last year and a half would have been disposed of on much better terms. One single transaction cost the people sixteen millions more than it should because Congress would not let the President sell gold bonds.

The Sherman Act Silver.

Telluride, Colo., July 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me whether the silver purchased under the Sherman act was coined and put in circulation, or were silver certificates issued instead, or was the silver purchased placed in the vaults and still there. It is claimed here that the silver purchased never went into circulation, either by being coined or by issue of silver certificates, and I claim it did.

O. L. HATHAWAY.

The silver purchased under the act of 1890 was paid for with Sherman notes, otherwise Treasury notes, which are distinct from silver certificates. Of that silver $119,000,000 worth is in bars in the Treasury vaults, but the Sherman notes paid for it are in circulation. Some of the silver bought under the act of 1890 has been coined, the Sherman notes paid for it canceled, and silver certificates issued against the coined dollars.

Payable in Coin.

La Grange, Ill., July 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If it is not asking too much will you tell your readers what bonds issued by the government, if any, are made payable in gold and which in coin. Are any or all made payable in silver or can the government redeem any bonds with silver?

THOMAS ROBERTS.

They are all made payable in "coin," for at the time the laws were enacted under which the bonds have been issued the only coin was gold. There were no silver dollars then. The free silverites want the government to break its implied contract with the bondholders and pay them in coin consisting of 50-cent silver dollars, the cheap product of unlimited free coinage.

The Democrat Was Mistaken.

Lewiston, Ill., July 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—During a heated political discussion last evening the Hon. Hardy Masters (delegate to the Chicago Democratic convention) stated that the revenue derived from the Wilson bill for the same period of time was greater than that derived from the McKinley bill. Is this true? And about what is the difference in the amount? He also made a bet of $100 to $10 that the present silver money is not a legal tender. Is it?

A REFORMED DEMOCRAT.

The Treasury receipts during the first nineteen months of the Wilson-Gorman law were 481½ millions. The receipts during the first nineteen months of the McKinley law were 567 millions The silver dollar is a legal tender for any amount when the contract does not provide expressly for payment in some other kind of money.

The Gold Standard.

Westfield, Ill., July 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your paper of the 14th you say under the editorial heading of "A New System Not Wanted" that "this country has had the gold standard which Teller wants to throw out for over a hundred years." That has been my understanding, but Demo-Populists here deny it. Please explain it further and oblige

L. A. R.

The coinage act of 1792 established a gold standard, and there has been a gold standard ever since. Even during the war and for some years thereafter, while the currency consisted of irredeemable greenbacks, their value was insured by the gold standard. The act of 1792 provided for a gold coinage on a gold standard, and gold has been coined steadily since then.

What a Democrat Thinks.

Davenport, Ia., July 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would not the call of a Democratic convention on which every sound money Democrat could unite help the cause more than to ask Democrats who will not vote either the ticket nominated at Chicago or the Republican ticket to vote for McKinley? I am an old Democrat, but will not support Bryan or the Chicago platform. My belief, however, is that nearly all the Southern States would go Republican if the honest money Democrats should nominate a ticket, thus giving them a chance to vote for Democratic principles not now embodied in the platform made at Chicago.

A DEMOCRAT.

Silver Means Contraction.

Chicago, July 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The money of the United States may be stated as follows:

Gold	$600,000,000
Silver	600,000,000
Government notes	500,000,000
National bank notes	200,000,000
Total	$1,900,000,000

With free coinage of silver the 600,000,000 of gold will disappear and the remaining $1,300,000,000 will consist of half-value silver the whole of which would only equal $650,000,000 of our present money. Free coinage of silver, therefore, means the contraction of two-thirds of our currency.

R.

Clark's Suit Against Henry Clews.

New York, July 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see in your paper under date of the 10th inst. that N. D. Clark brought a suit against me for having sold him certain bonds. Mr. Clark did buy through me $50,00 worth of railroad income bonds in 1874 at about 35. The road that issued these bonds afterwards foreclosed on the first mortgage bonds, thereby impairing the value of the junior mortgages. Mr. Clark's suit was entirely based upon his claim that I had personally guaranteed the bonds, which I never did. Mr. Clark made no other claim but that, and after filing my answer, which was a full denial, his complaint was withdrawn.

HENRY CLEWS.

Senator Hill's Amendment.

Washington, Ia., July 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of July 10 you publish details of the Chicago convention and state that all of the amendments to the financial plank offered by Senator Hill were rejected, and July 13 you say editorially that the amendment providing that existing contracts should not be affected by the change of standard was adopted. Will you please state which is correct?

S. W. BROOKHART.

It was supposed at first that the amendment was defeated, but it appears from the official report to have been adopted.

"The Boy Orator of Salt Creek."

Lincoln, Neb., July 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please allow a reader of your great paper for fifteen years to call your attention to a misnomer applied to our W. J. Bryan. You, with other papers, call him "the Boy Orator of the Platte." Now, that is dead wrong. The Platte River is twenty-five miles away, but we have Salt Creek running for three miles through the corporate limits of this city, so he should more properly be called "the Boy Orator of Salt Creek." Billy will need Salt Creek after Nov. 3, so please give it to us right. Hopefully,

L. W. BILLINGSLEY.

No Such Decision.

Chicago, July 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your answer today in the Voice of the People to the collecting of a gold debt, Has not the United States Supreme Court within the last two months in the case of a lessee who made a contract with the owner of a building to pay his rent in gold and refused to do the same, but offered the owner currency, gold and silver, decided in favor of the lessee, saying it was the legal tender money of the United States, and owner would have to take his rent in same?

J. R.

Money Per Capita.

Chicago, July 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In a recent discussion with a Demopulist (THE TRIBUNE did an appropriat act in coining that word) he claimed there was not as much money in the United States per capita as there was in 1873. I did not have the figures at hand to refute the statement. Is it so?

C. W. B.

The amount in 1873 was $18.58 in depreciated greenbacks. It is now $34.38 in money every dollar of which is as good as gold.

The Interest Bill.

Middletown, Ind., July 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please give the amount of gold coined in 1895 and amount of interest on government debt for same period and oblige

W. H. MORGAN.

The payments on account of interest for 1895 amounted to almost 33½ millions. The gold coinage for the year was about 40 millions.

The Treasury Balance.

Robinson, Ill., July 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please give the amount of all moneys in total in United States Treasury at close of Harrison's administration. In an argument Democrats claimed the Treasury was virtually empty. I claimed there was over $100,000,000 over and above reserve.

A TRIBUNE READER.

The Treasury balance Feb. 28, 1893, was 124 millions. That includes the hundred million reserve.

Sigel All Right.

Sigel, Ill., July 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Sigel Township, Shelby County, will repeat its record of last fall when it gave a majority for Hadley. Every Republican is in line ready for the fray, and our German Democratic voters indignantly spurn the Popocrat platform and candidates. Count us for McKinley, national honesty, and prosperity.

P. E. CHAPMAN, M. D.

The Mexican Dollar.

Chicago, July 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please give the bullion value of a Mexican silver dollar in 1895.

W. BRUCE.

The bullion value of that dollar was 49½ cents Jan. 1, 1895, 47 9-10 cents April 1, and 52 2-5 cents July 1 and Oct. 1.

A Rhyme for Silver.

Chicago, July 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in your issue of today that there is a call for a word which will rhyme with silver, and therefore suggest "Pilfer" as being "pat," in one way at least.

A. E. MATTESON.

The Piazza Tea Table.

The serving of tea on the suburban piazza is so much an accepted practice that the piazza tea tables comprise a furniture assortment of themselves. The folding tables, whose movable top, with handles, may be brass, polished wood, or delft, is still most frequently offered, though the pretty circular willow ones are liked by many as both convenient and appropriate. A variation of the last, shown this season for the first time, is the Russian tea table of braided flag, with a willow border. This is provided with two convenient side shelves and has a shelf underneath for extra cups and saucers. It may be mentioned, too, that chocolate cups for the piazza "5 o'clock" grow taller and taller. Some of them look like tankards. The teacups are wide and shallow, the coffee-cups narrow and high, though not to the chocolate height.—New York Times.

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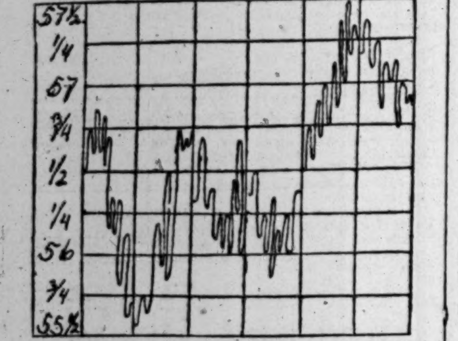
FEAR IN BUSINESS WORLD

SITUATION SHOWS THE EFFECT OF FREE SILVER TALK.

Securities Decline in Market Value as a Result of the Present Agitation—Gold Is Withdrawn for Export and Hoarding—Reserve Is Now Down to $93,000,000—J. Pierpont Morgan Confers with Bankers on Furnishing the Government Gold If Needed.

The business world this week has been allowing itself to think of what would happen if we should by any chance come to the free coinage of silver. The result of mere reflection on the subject has been a steady scaling down of values until in the stock market in many of the securities there have been the lowest quotations recorded in years. There has been no panic; there has hardly been what might be termed an excited condition of the public mind. Prices have simply melted away, steadily and continuously. The selling pressure has not been extraordinary, but the buying support has been nothing at all. The breaking of values has not been entirely based upon theoretical consideration of the silver question.



SEPTEMBER WHEAT RANGE FOR WEEK.

There have been some substantial facts that became factors in the case. The loss of gold in the Treasury carried the reserve down to $93,000,000, dropping off so sharply as to revive talk of another bond issue. Sterling rates have been advancing and were all the week at a point that admitted of the profitable export of gold. The advance in sterling rates is directly traceable to the agitation of the silver question. There has been an exceptionally heavy demand for sterling exchange, coming chiefly from importers with unsettled foreign balances. There has been a very general disposition on the part of such merchants to cover their foreign balances immediately for fear a delay might mean they would find it expensive work making these gold payments. So long as money is easy here it is a natural thing to find importers disposed to borrow at home and anticipate the payment of their bills abroad and thus make sure they are running no chances of having to buy sterling exchange when gold is at a premium.

Financial Situation Is Weak.

The falling off in the Treasury gold reserve has been sharp enough to emphasize the weakness of the financial situation in that respect. Under normal conditions we might expect to see the cotton bills start a return flow of gold directly and the Treasury's balance be built up. But conditions are not normal and the few weeks' heavy withdarwals might bring the reserve down to a point of real danger and force upon the administration the question of another bond issue if gold payments are to be maintained. J. P. Morgan has had a consultation with various New York and other bankers in regard to furnishing the government gold should a crisis arise, and it is believed the way is clear for hearty coöperation between the great financial interests and the administration.

In the stock market the falling off in quotations is startling when a comparison is made with the prices at the beginning of the month. In the case of a good many stocks every day has taken a point or so off the price, and the decline has gone on without being compensated for by any substantial rally. The low point for the present year was touched by about everything on the New York list on Thursday and in many cases prices are as low or lower than during the Venezuelan flurry in December.

Local stocks have suffered quite as severely as the New York list. The most noticeable decline is in West Chicago Street railway, which has fallen to the lowest point in its history. Prices made in the panic of 1893 and in December, 1895, have been touched and quotations have gone far below those points. The sturdy support which held West Side at par for a number of days disappeared entirely.

Some Loans Are Called.

There have been some loans called, and the holders of some investment stock have become discouraged, and have thrown their securities on the market. North Chicago has also declined sharply, but the quotation is not as low as in former periods of depression. The elevated stocks have been vulnerable securities. Lake Street broke below the price paid when the Yerkes interests got control, and the trustee's certificates have sold nearly four points below the price paid for them by Columbia Construction stockholders. The only exceptions to the general depression have been the Moore stocks. There has been but small decline in either Diamond Match or New York Biscuit, and the market at times has advanced in the face of falling quotations on every hand. A large shortage was created in both of those stocks.

Local bankers seem to show little alarm over the situation. Money rates have not strengthened noticeably, but loans are not being put out with the same freedom they were a fortnight ago. One of the most significant features of the Stock Exchange situation has been the extremely heavy carrying charges developed last week. The difference between the account and regular stock was so great as to make the report of call loans appear reasonable and to foreshadow possibly a difficulty at the close of the July account in getting money to take care of the stocks that will be delivered.

Depression Felt Among Jobbers.

The feeling in general jobbing lines was far from satisfactory. Uncertainty as to the business outlook has rendered all classes of merchants extremely cautious, and it had the tendency to restrict business. The grocery trade was unusually quiet, even for midsummer. Outside of the necessities of life orders were for small quantities, and road men reported that the country trade was much depressed. The demand for sugar is fair, but no more than could be expected, seeing that the fruit season is at its height.

Commodities in South Water street had a good run, but prices had to be scaled down to a minimum to keep perishable goods moving. Fruits are abundant, especially in the southeastern fruit States.

The wool market was extremely quiet, and the feeling over the political situation is as marked in this line as in any. Manufacturers are buying only in meager quantities and state that they are surrounded by worse uncertainties than at any time within two years. Prices are down so low that there is not much fear of their going materially lower, but it is the stagnation of which dealers are complaining.

Little was doing in dry goods excepting a sorting-up business. Fall goods are beginning to arrive and this keeps the trade busy. Road orders for the next season's business are only fair.

The iron market was almost stagnant. Prices in some lines are as low as they were two years ago.

Coal men are talking of another advance of 15 cents to take effect Aug. 1. The majority of the trade here is opposed to such an advance as business is extremely dull now and the country is slow to concede even present values.

Buying orders for lumber cargoes were slow, while receipts were heavier and the feeling depressed. Prices were as follows:

Piece stuff, short, dry	$7.75@ 8.00
Slim jims	9.00@10.00
Timbers	9.50@10.00
Common inch	9.00@ 9.50
Cull inch	6.00@ 6.50
Hemlock, long	7.00@ 7.50
Hemlock, short	6.00
Shingles, white pine	1.70@ 1.80
Shingles, cedar, extras	1.75
Shingles, cedar, medium	1.50
Shingles, cedar, standard	1.35
Lath, white pine, dry	1.40@ 1.50
Lath, mixed	1.20

Wheat Firm on Export Business.

The feature of the wheat market last week was the firmness shown in the face of demoralization in the New York and the local stock market and generally disturbed financial conditions. As yet there is no particular increase in the volume of non-professional business, but there has been a pronounced change in pit sentiment. The market has suffered from the attacks of a little coterie of bears, but it has been noticeable that these speculators have been as anxious to scalp in their short lines on breaks as they have been to put them out on advances. A majority of the prominent local speculators appear, however, to have worked over to the bull side under the influence of damage reports from the Northwest, indifferent winter wheat thrashing returns, reduced movement of spring wheat to market, increasing premiums at all winter wheat markets for new wheat, and local sales suggesting that the market is on an export basis. Clearances have been fairly liberal, and the shipments from all exporting countries to Europe last week were away below theoretical requirements, while the prospect is that they will not be excessive this week. Of the statistical announcements that referring to the American visible counted most against prices. Offerings of new winter wheat are not heavy, and the sharp competition among elevator men, which is the immediate cause of the fancy premiums offered, is taken as conclusive evidence that the run of new wheat is not expected to last long. The export business done here was in No. 1 Northern, No. 2 spring, and No. 2 hard wheat. It was quite extensive, but probably given full advertising, as many of the shipping concerns were inclined to be critical regarding the reports of engagements. There has been more, however, during the last week to encourage holders than there has been in any previous week for months. The let-up in receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth was assuring, while the reports of damage are so general and the season so far advanced that they can no longer be ignored. This season, however, thrashing returns will count for much more than crop reports. The advance here on Friday checked cash sales temporarily, but if the export business is continued in any respectable volume speculation in wheat may revive and the market do much better.

Coarse Grain Makes Some Advance.

The feeling in coarse grain last week was stronger, with fair advances secured in oats. Based on scattered reports of dry weather, efforts were made to start a weather scare in corn early in the week, and on it some support was undoubtedly secured from the country, but good weather changed the complexion on that score, and nearly all the authoritative crop advices late in the week told of flourishing prospects. A deeper factor in the market lay in the question of freight rates. The cuts made in the rates from the West were expected to increase the movement, and a reduction in the all-rail rate to the seaboard was expected to take large amounts to exporting points. However, the opinions as to just how these rates would shape the movement were a good deal mixed. Rumors at intervals that the Eastern rate might be restored at any time kept the trade in apprehension that receipts might pile up here on the Western rate and act as a weight on the market. As a matter of fact the rates have cut little figure with the movement so far either in increasing the receipts from the West or toward the East, but it may be sufficiently explained by the fact that farmers are busy with harvesting. The only feature resultant from the cuts was large sales of corn to arrive.

The feeling in oats was decidedly bullish. Local parties started a bull campaign, taking on good sized long lines, and the country was a good buyer. From nearly all the big oats States the reports were to the effect that due to rust the oats had matured too fast and were in many localities poor and thin, and thrashing returns, so far as the finish had been accomplished, showed disappointing results. The farmers are not offering oats to any extent. Estimates on the crop have been reduced all the way from 100,000,000 bu to 200,000,000 bu, making the total amount not much over 700,000,000 bu at the outside. Exports for the week made the liberal showing of 1,909,000 bu.

There has been no change in the tone of the market for provisions. Lard has been conspicuously weak, and the discouraging feature is that the abnormally low prices reached do not stimulate the cash trade. The supply of hogs is too great in all directions, and the prospect of low priced corn too certain. Packers are liberal sellers day after day, while there is no volume of outside speculative trade to support prices. Provisions failed signally to sympathize with wheat in its strength.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions for the last week:

	Closed July 10.	Price range last week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed July 20, 1895.
WHEAT.				
July	54⅛	54⅜@ 56¼	55⅝	66¼
September	56	55½@ 57⅛	56⅞	67¼
CORN.				
July	26¾	26⅛@ 27⅜	26⅛	43⅝
September	27¼	27 @ 28⅛	27	43⅞
OATS.				
July	16	16¼@ 18	17⅜	23½
September	15⅞	15⅞@ 17⅜	17⅛	22⅝
MESS PORK.				
September	6.72½	6.35 @6.75	6.45	10.97½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
September	3.80	3.50 @3.80	3.52½	6.45
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
September	3.67½	3.45 @3.67½	3.50	6.35

Grain Movements Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	3,942,151	1,847,611	2,069,002
Previous week	3,734,352	2,837,533	2,847,575
Same week 1895	1,742,488	989,555	1,475,715
Primary shipments	2,342,504	2,168,334	1,934,950
Previous week	3,248,025	2,809,450	3,459,715
Same week 1895	1,835,134	1,369,748	1,690,973
Eastern clearances	922,701	894,967	1,447,326
Previous week	995,518	743,733	572,936
Same week 1895	210,801	539,585	183,893

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for last week:

	Receipts 1896.	Receipts 1895.	Shipments 1896.	Shipments 1895.
Flour, brls	46,151	32,252	55,560	28,728
Wheat, bu	831,868	227,005	352,679	586,888
Corn, bu	1,232,977	629,700	1,668,834	1,154,054
Oats, bu	1,505,770	969,556	1,408,260	1,146,346
Rye, bu	42,388	23,336	79,476	6,847
Barley, bu	53,045	15,543	27,395	5,582
T. Seed, lbs	105,941	45,820	313,846	233,418
C. Seed, lbs	13,428	63,869	5,823	16,006
O. Seeds, lbs	32,360	182,498	78,291	54,131
F. Seed, bu	60,260	5,125	203,562	18,771
B. Corn, lbs	56,400	27,000	259,370	118,650
Cheese, lbs	1,371,487	1,321,736	967,135	791,945
Butter, lbs	5,904,504	5,060,354	6,174,270	4,823,160
Eggs, cases	43,714	41,399	28,335	20,218
Potatoes, bu	52,829	143,422	14,673	52,061
Hide, lbs	2,464,451	1,760,943	3,983,196	2,935,946
Wool, lbs	2,662,656	3,357,916	3,595,836	4,809,839
Coal, tons	109,532	97,537	17,301	13,758
Lumber, M	28,715	41,066	10,650	17,042
Shingles, M	13,696	6,426	6,153	7,095
Salt, brls	81,662	80,908	34,356	16,698
Hay, tons	4,991	5,310	1,173	504

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 12 M.

40000 US4s coup of 1925 113	22000 NP con 5s tr ctfs asst. 39½@40¾
11000 US5s coup...111½	2000 N P Cal tr notes Mgn ctf 87
10000 Atch gen 4s.. 74⅛	1000 ORImp 1st... 78
177000 do adj 4s.32@33⅛	10000 ORImp con 5s tr ctfs........ 11½
7000 ACO 8s...106½@⅛	10000 OR&N col tr 5s tr ctfs.... 60
9000 Bklyn U Gas 5s ....102½@103⅛	6000 OSL&Un con tr ctfs.......59@60
1000 BW&W 5s... 97	45000 P&R 1st inc 2d instpd 26½@28
1000 C of NJgn5s.115⅜	29000 P&R gen 4s tr ct asst.72½@73
22000 C&O gen 4½s ....67¾@68	3000 RGW 1st..... 69
1000 C&O R&A div 1st con 4s....94⅛	28000 SL&IM 5s.70@72½
19000 CB&Q cn7s.115@½	15000 St L S W 1st. ....68⅛@69⅛
16000 C & NP 1st tr ctfs..38⅛@39	3000 SPM & M 1st con 6s.........121
2000 C&NW con7s.138	2000 SA & AP 4s. 50
10000 CRI&P6s reg.122	10000 So Pac N M 1st..............102
5000 Col Mid 4s tr ctfs 19½	24000 So Ry 1st 5s. 83⅛
2000 Erie 4s prior bonds 89	12000 T&NO con 5s ....93⅛@¼
5000 FW & DC 1st tr ctfs........ 50½	2000 T&P 1st 5s.. 80⅛
1000 La Gas 1st 5s 92	19000 T&P2d inc... 18
1000 LE&W1st 5s.114⅛	15000 UP D&G 1st ....29⅛@⅛
10000 LS & MS 2d coup 118	20000 U S Cord 1st tr ctfs.......... 20
1000 L&N un gold 4s 72¼	11000 Wab 1st 5s ....103⅛@104
1000 LNA&C con. 92⅛	3000 WS gtd 4s...103⅛
1000 M&StP con..126⅛	1000 WU col tr 5s.105
9500 MK&T 1st 4s .....78@79⅛	6000 WC 1st tr ctf 30
1000 M&O gm4s.. 59½	
5000 NP 1st 6s.113⅛@½	
20000 NP1st rg.113⅛@¾	

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at Chicago, New York, and Boston.

The following were quotations and sales of stocks on the Chicago Mineral and Mining Board July 18:

Stocks.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
C., C. & C. C. Con	8¼	8	8¼	1,500
C., C., G. M. B. & L Co.	12½	12⅜	12½	1,000
Chicago and Montana	12¼	11	11¼	17,000
Delaware Chief	46¾	46½	46¾	600
Imperial pfd			*35	
Isabella			*55	
Pharmacist			*9	
Union Gold			*30	
C., C. & Golden Group	11¼	11¼	11¼	6,000
Great Fissure	11¾	11¾	11¾	1,000
Investors' & Prospectors'	4¼	4	4¼	1,500
Medina	8½	8¼	8½	1,000
Michigan Gold	10⅞	10	10⅞	3,000
Peerless	15¼	15⅛	15¼	1,800
San Pedro	15¾	15½	15¾	1,500
Sumpter	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	2,500
Utah Mercur	5	4⅞	5	4,500

*Bid.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18.—Following were the closing prices in mining shares today here:

Allouez Mining Co	1.00	Kearsarge	10.00
Atlantic	16.00	Osceola	22.00
Boston & Mont	82.00	Quincy	112.00
Butte & Boston	1.50	Tamarack	76.00
Calumet & Hecla	300.00	Wolverine	6.50
Franklin	9.00		

NEW YORK, July 18.—Following were the closing prices in mining shares today here:

Bulwer	$ .25	Ontario	10.00
Chollar	2.25	Ophir	1.00
Crown Point	.40	Plymouth pfd	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.70	Quicksilver	1.50
Deadwood	1.25	Quicksilver pfd	13.00
Gould & Curry	.80	Sierra Nevada	.50
Hale & Norcross	1.25	Standard	1.35
Homestake	29.00	Union Con	.45
Iron Silver	.17	Yellow Jacket	.35
Mexican	.60		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	$ 08	Hale and Norcross	$1.40
Alpha Con	10	Justice	4
Andes	32	Kentucky Con	6
Belcher	39	Mexican	63
Best and Belcher	66	Mono	23
Bodie Con	58	Occidental Con	89
Bullion	21	Ophir	1.65
Bulwer Con	43	Overman	10
Caledonia	12	Potosi	1.20
Challenge Con	33	Savage	80
Chollar	2.50	Scorpion	5
Confidence	1.00	Sierra Nevada	50
Con. Cal. and Va	1.75	Silver Hill	2
Con. Imperial	1.00	Union Con	50
Crown Point	41	Utah Con	10
Exchequer	5	Yellow Jacket	38
Gould and Currie	84		

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 34,900 bu; exports, 74,847 bu. Spot dull; No. 2 red, 64⅝c; No 1 hard, 67⅛c. Options were weaker today in the face of higher cables, weekly exports, and small winter and spring wheat receipts; closed ¼c net lower; July closed 62c; September 62 11-16@63⅛c, closed 62⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 49,700 bu; exports, 61,805 bu. Spot weak; No. 2, 32⅝c. Options fairly active and decidedly lower owing to excellent crop news; closed ⅛@⅜c net lower; July closed 32⅝c; September, 33⅛@33 9-16c, closed 33⅛c.

Oats—Receipts, 157,100 bu; exports, 66,910 bu. Spot dull; No. 2, 21⅝c. Options steady at first on bad crop news, but later declined with corn, closing ⅛c lower; July closed 21⅝c; September closed 21⅛c.

Hay quiet. Hops weak. Hides dull. Leather steady. Wool quiet.

Beef—Quiet. Cutmeats steady. Lard nominally weak; Western steam closed $3.80@3.85; refined, dull.

Pork—Dull and easy.

Tallow—Dull.

Cotton-seed oil—Nominal; prime crude, 20c.

Petroleum—Dull; United, $1.02 bid.

Resin—Steady.

Turpentine—Steady; 24½@25c.

Molasses—Quiet.

Freights—To Liverpool, quiet.

Pig-iron—Quiet; Southern, $12.00; Northern, $10.75@12.50.

Copper—Steady.

Lead—Quiet; domestic brokers', $2.85.

Tinplates—Firm.

Coffee—Options opened quiet at unchanged prices to 5 points lower; ruled fairly active, with near positions about steady and distant months relatively weak under European selling; closed steady at 5@10 points net decline. Sales, 14,250 bags. Closed —July, 11.45@11.55c; September, 10.45@10.50c. Spot coffee—Rio dull; mild quiet.

Sugar—Raw barely steady; sales, 2,658 bags Trinidad molasses, 89 test, 2⅝c, landed; 25 hhds and 542 bags Jamaica muscovado, 89 test, spot, 2⅞c; 1,000 bags Cuban molasses, afloat, 2⅝c, 89 test, landed. Refined steady.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 18.—Wheat—Quiet and easy; spot and month, 61@61⅛c; September, 61⅛@61⅜c; receipts, 77,731; exports, 24,000; Southern, 60@63c. Corn—Quiet and steady; 32¼c; September, 32c bid. Receipts, 40,700 bu; exports, 300 bu; Southern white and yellow corn, 34c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white Western, 23½@24c; receipts, 36,387 bu; exports, none. Rye—Steady; No. 2 Western, 35c; receipts, 488 bu. Hay—Firm; tending higher; choice timothy, $16.00 asked. Grain freights—Steady, unchanged. Sugar—Steady, unchanged. Butter—Steady; fancy creamery, 15@16c. Eggs—Steady; fresh, 11c. Cheese—Firm, unchanged.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18.—Wheat—Active, prices quotably unchanged; No. 2 hard, 49@49½c; No. 3, 46@49c; No. 2 red, 50½@50⅝c; No. 3, 47@50c. Corn—Fractionally lower, slow; No. 2 mixed, 22½@23¼c; No. 2 white, 23@23¼c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 mixed, nominally 16c; No. 2 white, nominally 19c. Rye—No. 2 nominally 25@26c. Hay—Timothy lower; choice, $6.50@7.00; prairie, choice new, $4.50@5.00. Butter—Creamery unchanged, demand growing stronger; creamery, 12@13c; dairy, 10@12c. Eggs—Dull and unchanged, 6¼c.

Receipts—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 33,800 bu; oats, 7,000 bu. Shipments, none.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 18.—September wheat opened on the closing of yesterday, but the position was held but a moment. There was a dragging market, without much important fluctuations of price. The outside markets offered very little of interest. September wheat opened at 54¼c, dropped to 53⅝c, and closed at 53⅞c, a decline from yesterday of nearly ⅜c. December opened at 56⅛c, broke to 55½@55⅝c, and closed at 55⅝c. Flour—Firmer on advance in wheat; first patents, $3.20@3.40; second patents, $3.00@3.10; first clears, $2.50@2.60; second clears, $2.30@2.40.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—Wheat—Firm; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 56@56⅛c; track, 56¼@56⅛c; No. 2 hard, 55½ bid; July, 55⅞c; August, 55⅞c; September, 58c. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 25½c asked; July, 25⅛c asked; August and September, 25⅛c bid. Oats—Strong; No. 2 cash, 18⅛c bid; July, 18¼c; August, 18c asked; September, 17⅞c; May, 20⅞c asked. Rye, 29c track. Flaxseed, 65c. Pork, standard mess jobbing, 6⅜@6⅜c. Lard—Prime steam, $3.27½; choice, $3.37½. Lard, $2.67½@2.70. Spelter, $3.70.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—Grain—Spring wheat—Limits, firm. No. 1 hard, 62¼c; No. 1 Northern, 60½c; No. 2 Northern, 58⅛c. Winter wheat—All offerings of No. 2 red snatched up at 64⅝c; No. 3 extra red, 59½@62c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 31½c, closing 31¼c; No. 3 yellow, 30⅝c; No. 2 corn, 30½c; No. 3 corn, 30@30¼c. Oats—Stronger and offerings very light. No. 2 white, 22¾@23c; No. 3 white, 21½c; No. 4 white, 19½c; No. 2 mixed, 21½c. Rye—Easier; 34½c. Canal freights—Steady, unchanged.

PEORIA, Ill., July 18.—Grain—Corn—Easier. No. 2, 27c; No. 3, 26½c. Oats—Firm. No. 2 white, 18½c; No. 3 white, 16c. Rye—Dull, nominal. Whisky—Market steady. Finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 46,400 bu; oats, 36,000 bu; rye, none; whisky, none; wheat 10,200 bu. Shipments—Corn, 5,050 bu; oats, 44,950 bu; rye, none; whisky, 600 brls; wheat, 12,600 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., July 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 57⅞c; July, 58c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 56⅛c; July, 56½c. Rejected, 46⅛@51⅛c. Car inspection —Wheat, 296 cars. Receipts—Wheat, 126,618 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,375 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18.—Resin firm; strained, $1.32½; good, $1.37½. Spirits quiet; 21½@22c. Tar quiet; $1.10. Turpentine steady; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.70; virgin, $1.80.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, July 13	15,549	344	32,135	15,736
Tuesday, July 14	3,739	729	8,102	9,930
Wednesday, July 15	14,665	650	18,112	12,204
Thursday, July 16	11,131	570	20,218	14,623
Friday, July 17	6,443	111	20,526	10,316
Saturday, July 18	500	....	12,000	2,500
Totals	52,027	2,414	111,093	65,309
Previous week	43,915	2,232	110,746	48,054
Cor. week 1895	57,231	5,404	76,270	59,360
Cor. week 1894	30,237	3,849	113,546	30,803
Shipments—				
Monday, July 13	3,218	....	10,309	190
Tuesday, July 14	1,001	2	2,700	943
Wednesday, July 15	3,204	4	5,203	999
Thursday, July 16	3,703	5	6,260	521
Friday, July 17	2,576	15	9,547	2,848
Saturday, July 18	200	....	3,500	700
Totals	13,902	26	37,519	6,201
Previous week	12,256	48	42,783	1,864
Cor. week 1895	15,419	184	36,650	1,234
Cor. week 1894	16,480	404	41,547	3,010

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	52,000	111,000	65,300
Kansas City	31,200	40,800	16,200
Omaha	9,200	24,300	3,800
St. Louis	23,400	29,400	11,100
Totals	115,800	205,500	96,400
Previous week	98,800	170,500	76,400
Cor. week 1895	117,000	134,000	83,400
Cor. week 1894	81,000	209,100	44,900
Cor. week 1893	113,100	171,500	60,400

Today's receipts are estimated at 14,000 cattle, 29,000 hogs, and 15,000 sheep, and the week ending next Saturday at 52,000 cattle, 115,000 hogs, and 70,000 sheep, against 47,895 cattle, 88,137 hogs, and 66,538 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Cattle—Five hundred Texas cattle were received Saturday, including 400 consigned direct to slaughterers. The market was nominally unchanged. Receipts of Texas cattle for the week 12,000, against 10,000 the previous week, and 9,800 a year ago, 4,500 two years ago, and 27,000 the corresponding week of 1893. Western range cattle last week, 1,500, against 1,300 the previous week, and 3,200 a year ago. During the week native steers closed 10@15c lower than a week ago and Texas cattle closed 20@25c lower than a week ago. Top natives during the week, $4.55, against $4.50 the previous week, and $5.90 a year ago. Top Texas, $3.50, against $3.75 the previous week, and $4.25 a year ago. Top Western rangers, $3.85, against $3.65 the previous week, and $4.62½ a year ago. During the week most of the native beef cattle sold at $3.90@4.30, and Texas largely at $2.85@3.30.

Hogs—Saturday's market averaged steady, but finished rather easy, with less than 1,000 left in the pens. The local demand was indifferent and both of the Boston shippers were out of the market. The quality of the offerings was very good, with the proportion of 280@360-lb averages liberal. Heavy sold at $2.85@3.37½, bulk, $3.05@3.20; mixed, $3.15@3.50, bulk, $3.35@3.40; light, $3.30@3.60, bulk, $3.45@3.55; pigs, $2.90@3.60.

Sheep—The market was slow and values weak. Lambs sold at $3.25@6.30; Western sheep, $2.40@3.20; and natives, $2.25@3.75.

Honey in the Roof.

During some alterations to a house in London road, Dover, it was found that the whole interior of the sloping roof was covered with honeycomb and honey to the amount of several hundred weight. Much of it is black with age, but a great deal is good, and is being removed in bucketfuls.

FACTS AS TO SILVER.

FREE COINAGE QUESTION IN THE FORM OF A CATECHISM.

Every-Day Questions Plainly Answered—The Pith of the Financial Problem Given in Simple Form—Facts and Statistics Gathered from Official Reports—Amount of Money Per Capita Constantly Increasing—Why Farm Products Decline.

The purpose of this series of questions and answers is to put, in simple form, the problems raised by the free coinage controversy, with a plain answer to each. All statistical facts given are transcribed from official publications, and a list of all authorities used is published at the end of the catechism.

Q.—What is the fundamental claim of the free coinage advocates? A.—They claim that the amount of money in circulation has been decreasing since the demonetization of silver, and that this decrease has caused a general fall in prices.

Q.—Is it true that the money supply has been decreasing. A.—It is not.

Q.—What are the facts? A.—So far as the United States is concerned, there has been an enormous increase. In 1860 the money in circulation in this country was $442,102,477; in 1872 it was $738,309,549; by the Treasury bulletin at the opening of the present month it was $1,521,584,283.

Increase of Money Supply.

Q.—What does this show? A.—It shows that our money supply has increased 240 per cent as compared with 1860, and 106 per cent as compared with 1872.

Q.—Has the money supply increased faster than the population? A.—Very much faster.

Q.—How do you prove this? A.—By dividing the total money in circulation at each date by the total population of the country at the same date, and thus finding the circulation per capita.

Q.—What does such a process show? A.—The per capita circulation of the United States on July 1, 1860, was $14.06; on July 1, 1872, it was $18.70; at the opening of the present month in 1896 it was $21.35.

Q.—But has not the money supply of the world at large been decreasing? A.—On the contrary, it has been increasing rapidly.

Q.—How is this proved? A.—By the statistics of new gold production.

Q.—How large has this production been? A.—The reports of the Director of the Mint, which are acknowledged authority, show that from 1873 to 1894 inclusive the world's total new gold production has been $2,526,834,900.

Gold Supply Is Increasing.

Q.—Is this new product of gold increasing or decreasing? A.—It is increasing with enormous rapidity.

Q.—Give the figures? A.—In 1873 the world's gold product was $96,200,000; in 1880 it was $106,436,800. In the year 1890 it was $118,849,000. In 1894 it was $180,626,100. For 1895 the exact total is not yet compiled, but it is closely estimated at $199,500,000.

Q.—What does this mean? A.—It means that the amount of gold annually added to the world's money supply has more than doubled in the last twenty-three years.

Q.—Is not this annual rate of production liable to decrease? A.—On the contrary, all experts in the American, Australian, and South African gold fields look for a further and very heavy increase over the present rate of production.

Q.—But has not the disuse of silver with full coinage facilites cut down the total annual addition to the world's metallic money supply? A.—It has not.

Q.—Why? A.—In 1873 the world's gold production was $96,200,000; its silver production, $81,800,000; total, $178,000,000. Last year the production of gold alone was $199,500,000.

Greater than in Bonanza Days.

Q.—Was not the combined annual production of gold and silver larger than this in the "bonanza days"? A.—It was not.

Q.—What was the highest record of that period? A.—Between 1856 and 1860 the world's average annual production of gold was $134,083,000; of silver, $37,618,000; total, $171,701,000, or less by $27,800,000 than last year's production of gold alone.

Q.—What are we to say, then, of the argument that the money supply, since silver free coinage was abandoned, has been contracting? A.—That it is utterly false as applied to the world at large, and especially so as applied to the United States.

Q.—Is it true, nevertheless, that the price of wheat and many other farm products has fallen heavily? A.—It is.

Q.—How are such declines, in wheat for instance, to be explained? A.—By the enormously rapid increase in grain-growing area throughout the world.

Q.—Has this increase been especially rapid since 1872? A.—The increase in grain-growing area in this period, especially in North America, South America, and Asia, has never been approached in any equal period in the history of the world.

Competition Judged by Supply.

Q.—How do we judge of actual competition in the sale of wheat? A.—By the supplies thrown annually on the world's great distributing markets.

Q.—What market in particular? A.—England, where most of the buying nations go to purchase their grain.

Q.—What are the figures? A.—As recently as 1880 Great Britain imported for consumption and reëxport 55,261,924 hundredweight of wheat—a large increase over the preceding annual average. In 1895 it imported 81,749,955 hundredweight.

Q.—What has made possible this remarkable increase in wheat production? A.—The exceedingly rapid development of transportation facilities in newly-cultivated grain countries; among them India, Russia, and the Argentine Republic.

Q.—Has there been an increase in the United States itself? A.—An enormous increase.

Q.—How large? A.—In 1875 there were 26,381,512 acres of wheat cultivated in this country; in 1891 there were 39,916,897, an increase of 50 per cent. The yield in 1875 was 292,136,000 bushels, a heavy increase over preceding years. In 1891 the yield was 611,780,000. Even last year, with a greatly reduced acreage and a partial crop failure, the yield was 467,100,000 bushels.

Other Crops Also Increased.

Q.—Has the yield of other crops increased correspondingly? A.—It has.

Q.—Give instances. A.—The cultivated area of corn in the United States in 1871 was 34,091,137 acres; in 1891 it was 76,204,515; increase, 124 per cent. The yield of corn last year was more than double that of any year prior to 1875. Both the acreage and the average annual yield of oats have doubled since 1871. Our cotton crop in 1894 was 50 per cent greater than in any year prior to 1887.

Q.—Was a decline in grain and cotton prices, under such conditions, inevitable? A.—As inevitable as a decline in the price of clothing, or furniture, or books, or steel rails, or pins, when competition in their manufacture has extended enormously.

Q.—Would free coinage help the producer of grain to a larger profit, under such conditions? A.—Not in the least.

Q.—Why not? A.—Because if the nominal price of grain were to rise through inflation of the currency the price of everything else would rise also, and the farmer would be relatively no better off than he was before.

Silver Men Do Not Use Facts.

Q.—Do the free coinage advocates use in their speeches these statistical facts which we have examined? A.—They do not.

Q.—Can the subject be understood without examining them? A.—It cannot; the whole question rests on these facts regarding money and production.

Q.—Why do the free coinage speakers not use these facts and figures? A.—Because the facts and figures are against them.

Q.—Is there any dispute over the truth of the figures quoted in these answers? A.—They are undisputed, even by free coinage men. They are taken from the reports of the United States Treasury, of the Department of Agriculture, of the Director of the United States Mint, of the United States Bureau of Statistics, and of the British Board of Trade; all of them, in their respective spheres, the highest known authorities.—New York Post.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19.—Shipments for the week were: Coal, 57,145 tons; cement, 25,147 barrels; salt, 20,333 barrels; sugar, 43,498 barrels.

DULUTH, Minn., July 19.—The State Board of Arbitration has made an ineffectual attempt to settle the Superior dock strike, but it now practically amounts to a lockout, with the commission at a loss what to do. The situation is complicated by the men who were hired to take the places of the strikers having quit. The strikers talk of going on the docks and thus bid against tonnage men.

Movements of Vessels.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Merrimac, Lora.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Rust. Cleared—Coal—Briton, Duluth.

MANISTEE, Mich.—Arrived—Day Spring. Sailed—Neff, Ryan, Tice.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Tom Adams, Plowboy, Venice. Cleared—McWilliams.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Plankinton, Arizona, Plymouth, Escanaba, Marion, Page. Cleared—Minnesota, Metacomet, Milwaukee.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Granada, Marshall and tow, Wilhelm, Nirvana. Cleared—Oades, Redwing, San Diego, Harvey Brown, Lagonda, Iron King, Iron Queen, Sauber, Wayne, Lake Erie ports; Rappahannock, Duluth.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Arrived — Westover, Bliss, Neosho, St. Lawrence, Schlesinger, Manchester. Cleared—Ralph, Harold, Duluth; Veronica, Amboy, Tuttle, Dundee, Inter-Ocean, Ida Keith, Nellie Mason, Escanaba.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Pentland, Mowatt, Fischer, Transfers 1, 2, and 3, George Orr, Massachusetts, Dresden, Clyde, Manola, Pasadena, Cobb, Tioga, Waverly. Cleared—Argonaut, Escanaba; Grecian, Waldo, Pathfinder, Sagamore, Two Harbors.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Davidson, 1:30 a. m.; Westside, Keystone, Masten, 4; Milwaukee, 5; Herschel, David Macy, 8; Fay, Ely, Marion, 8:50; Chemung, 2:10 p. m.; Yuma, 3; Queen City, 5; Lehigh, 5:30; Pahlow and consorts, 6. Down—Berlin, 12:30 a. m.; Muller, 1; Sachem, 1:40; Matoa, 5; Dyer, 7:30; Colborn, 12:10 p. m.; Jewett, 4:50; McVittie, 5; Wyoming, 6.

Up—Langell and consorts, 6:20; Boston, 6:40. Down—Hopkins, Kelley, 7:10. Calm, clear.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—State of Ohio, R. Mills, City of the Straits, N. Mills, Shawnee, Kearsarge, Selwyn Eddy, City of Buffalo, Katahdin, Ishpeming, John Mitchell, Cranage, Pabst, Rounds, Rodgers, Portage, Wesbro, Butman, Owego. Cleared—Selwyn Eddy, Fort William; Thomas Cranage, Superior; Robert Mills, Chicago; A. Stewart, S. B. Pomeroy, Chicago.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Matham, Italia, Hesper, Rappahannock, Doty, Vulcan, Schuck, Peck, Mitchell and whaleback, Gilbert, Arabian, Northern Wave. Departed—Olympia, Iron King and consort, Nyanz, light, Ashland; Iron Chief and consort, Sacramento, Australasia, Northwest, Iron Age and consort, Shenandoah, ore, Lake Erie ports; Chili, Morley, grain, Buffalo; Nicholas, Northern Queen, Montana, flour, Buffalo.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Coralia, 12:20 p. m.; Nebraska, 1; Kearsarge, 2:15; Panther, 5:40. Down—Johnson, Helvetia, 10:20 last night; Shrigley, Aloha, Kirby, Hartnell, 11; John Ketcham, 11:40; Siberia, 1 a. m.; Palmer, Wissahickon, 1:20; Mecosta, Ashland, 2:30; Lackawanna, 4; Peshtigo, 4:30; Armour, 5; John Duncan, 5:30; Mariposa, Fayette, Judd, 6; Maritana, 7; Brazil, 7:30; Bangor, 8:50; Averill, Colgate and consorts, Street and consorts, 9:30; Commodore, 10; Green, Genoa, Our Son, 10:10; William Chisholm, 10:20; Rust, 11; Pontiac, noon; Kalkaska, 1 p. m.; George Gould, 1:30; Saranac, La Salle, 1:40; Cadillac, 2:15; Lewiston, 2:30; Pauly, Rome, 3:20; Mohawk, Tacoma, 4; Iroquois, 4:30; Weed, 5.

Up—Tilley and consort, Bothnia, Mary Boyce, 6; Mahoning, 6:20; Selwyn Eddy, 6:30; Kelton, Allegheny, 7:30; Bulgaria, Tasmania, 8; Bartlett and consort, 8:30; Katahdin, 8:40; Robert Mills, 9; Fontana, 9:30. Down—Choctaw, 6; C. B. Lockwood, Birckhead and barges, 7:10; Edwards, Golden Age, 8; Ranney, 8:30; Avon, 9.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Up—Spinner and consort, 10 last night; Two Wallaces, 11:40; New Orleans, Cranage, Moore, Andaste, midnight; Scranton, 12:20 a. m.; Hurlbut, Clint, 4:10; Phenix, 6; Bessemer, 6:50; Mitchell, 7; Saginaw Valley, 7:30; Mohegan, Mingoe, 8; Paris, 8:20; John Owen, 11; Northern King, Corsica, 12:40 p. m.; Raleigh, Tokio, Livingstone, 1; Shepard, 1:10; Vanderbilt, 5:20; Tuscarora, 5:30; George Williams and consort, 5:40; Barium, 5:50; Coralia, Briton, 6:10; Flint and consort, 6:40; Algonquin, 7; America, 7:30; Kearsarge, 7:40; Sparta and consort, 8. Down—Weed, 12:20 p. m.; Edwards and consort, 12:30; Choctaw, 1:10; Ranney, 1:40; Spaulding, 2; Charles Lockwood, 2:30; Nixo, Churchill, 2:40; Avon, 3; Spencer, Pennington, Helena, 4:30; Hackett and consort, 5; Continental and consort, 6:20; Wade, 6:40; Maryland, 6:50.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Bradley and consort, 8:10 last night; Centurion, 11; Gratwick [steel], Spry, Johnson, midnight; Mariska, Malta, 12:40 a. m.; Phillip Minch, 1:30; Curry, 2; Tampa, 3; Fedora, St. Andrew, 3:40; Forest City, McGregor, 5:20; Wright, Kendall, Troy, Leader, 8; John Craig, Georger, Hanson, Masaba, 9; Lyon, Alverson, 9:30; Yakima, Abercorn, Magee, Casey, Jupiter, 10:30; Roby, Becker, 11:30; Nicol, 12:30 p. m.; Saturn, Neelon, Muskoka, 1:20; Green, Dobbins, Matoa, 2:20; Hoyt whaleback, 3; Castalia, Buttironi, 4:20; Hoyt whaleback, 5. Down—Japan, 1 a. m.; Drake, Yuma, 3; Ogemaw, Darley, Corry, 4:30; Onoko, 5; Queen City, 6:20; Normandie, 7; North Star, 8:30; Foster, Duncan, Tyson, Favorite, 10; Northland, noon; Rhodes, 1 p. m.; Stafford, McWilliams, Francomb, 2:30; Cumberland, Bacon, Ward, 3:20; Marsh, 5.

Up—Northwest, 9. Down—City of Genoa, 6; Havana and consort, Majestic, 7; Hale, Adriatic, Sandusky, 8:30.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—Emerald, J. L. Hurd, Naubinway; C. Crawford, Cedarville; G. Dunbar, Grand Haven; A. M. Gill, C. Marshall, Frankfort; E. Buckley, G. C. Markham, Manistee; H. L. Worthington, Duluth; D. R. Martin, William Jones, Ashland. Coal—Pasadena, Erie. Merchandise—Seneca, Conestoga, Delaware, Florida, Buffalo; Susquehanna, Erie. Iron ore—T. L. Parker, Two Harbors; Marquette, Ashland.

Cleared—Light—T. J. Bronson, Cedar River; A. M. Gill, Traverse Bay; C. Crawford, Cedarville. Merchandise—Hudson, Buffalo; Lycoming, Fairport. Grain—F. Mercur, Buffalo.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

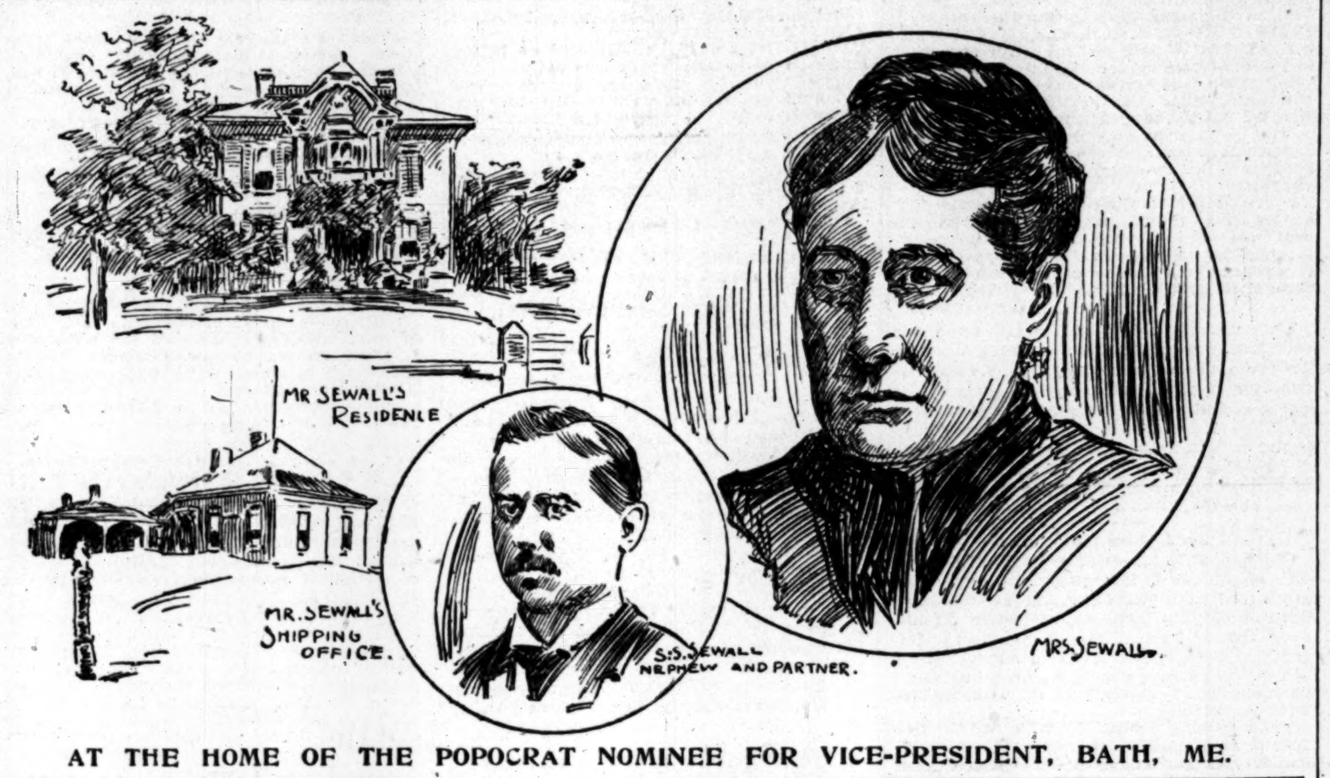
LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Grain—Wheat, spot, firm; demand moderate; No. 2 red winter, 5s 2d; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, stocks exhausted; No. 1 California, 5s 4d. Futures closed steady with near and distant positions ¼d higher; business about equally distributed; July, August, September, 4s 10¾d; October, 4s 11d; November, 4s 11¼d; December, 4s 11¾d. Corn—Spot, firm; American mixed, new, 2s 11¾d. Futures closed quiet with near and distant positions unchanged to ¼d higher; business heaviest on early positions; July, 2s 11¼d; August, 2s 11¾d; September, 3s ¼d; October, 3s ¾d; November, 3s 1¼d; December, 3s 1¾d. Flour—Dull; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 6s 6d.

Provisions—Bacon quiet; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 24s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 25s 6d; long clear, light, 38 to 45 lbs, 24s; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 23s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 24s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 23s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 28s 6d; shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 22s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 36s. Tallow—Fine North American, 16s 9d. Beef—Extra India mess, 47s 6d; prime mess, 37s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 45s; medium Western, 38s 9d. Lard—Dull; prime Western nominal; refined in pails, 21s. Cheese—Steady; demand moderate; finest American white and colored, 34s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 70s; good 45s.

Turpentine—Spirits, 19s 3d. Resin—Common, 4s 9d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 16s 3d. Linseed oil—1ls 10½d.

Refrigerator beef—Forequarters, 2¼d; hindquarters, 5¼d.

Hops—At London, Pacific coast, per lb, 15s.


MR SEWALL'S RESIDENCE
MR. SEWALL'S SHIPPING OFFICE.
S.S. SEWALL NEPHEW AND PARTNER.
MRS SEWALL.

AT THE HOME OF THE POPOCRAT NOMINEE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, BATH, ME.

RISE OF SEWALL'S STAR.

HIS STABLE OF DARK HORSES IS COUNTED AS A MASCOT.

Debt of Gratitude Which William Jennings Bryan, the Popocratic Nominee, Owes to the Man from Maine—Story of the Predilection for the Bath Shipbuilder Experienced by the Executive Committee in Charge of the Chicago Convention's Work.

Arthur Sewall, nominee of the Popocratic convention for Vice-President, has an intimate friend in Chicago, at whose home Mr. Sewall is a guest when he is in this city. The intimate friend is a guest in the home of Mr. Sewall when he visits Bath. The intimate friend is a single standard man. At the same time he is personally attached to Mr. Sewall. He has furnished the information which follows, and much of which has not been made public until now.

Mr. Sewall regarded himself as the dark horse for the second place and had faith in his nomination when it was first suggested, for the curious reason that he has a stable of thoroughbreds, and every one of them is black. He will not own a horse of any other color, and is a firm believer in the idea that there is luck in a black horse.

If Bryan is the builder of his own nomination by reason of his peculiar type of oratory, Sewall is the architect of his by reason of his blunt talk before the Executive committee, which cut out and controlled the work of the convention. Whenever the committee was in session it either had Sewall in its midst when it met or he was sent for before the committee quit its work.

Sewall Names Bryan.

On the day of the nomination of Bryan the committee had a session, and Sewall was there. It was Sewall who suggested that Bryan was the man for first place. He informed the committee that the work necessary to carry the ticket had to be done in the East. He thought the West and South would take care of themselves. The East would require something which would enthuse the people there.

As he expressed it, "A Western cyclone in the East will be effective."

He did not think Bland could fire the Eastern heart, and Boies would be a failure. As for a Southern man, that was out of the question. He suggested Bryan, and offered if Bryan was named to accompany him in the East on a speaking tour. It may have occurred to the committee that there were other reasons why Sewall's suggestions should be heeded. But on the strength of his statement as here given word was passed around among the leaders of several delegations, and the man from Georgia was let into the secret. He had never seen or heard Bryan until he saw and heard him in the convention on the day when the Nebraska man erected his cross of gold. What followed is history now.

Choice for Second Place.

When the Executive committee had another session after the nomination of Bryan it sent for Sewall again and asked his advice on the candidate for second place. Sewall told the committee to go East and to get a man who was identified with the manufacturing interests of the East. He told the committee that unless it did this neither the Nebraskan orator nor any other man whose name had been mentioned could hope to win. He told the committee that it would take money to conduct the campaign and that as the money must come from the East it would be necessary to have an Eastern man on the ticket who had the confidence of the East.

With that statement Sewall left the committee and by appointment dined with his friend in this city. He told his friend what he had advised and his friend said to him:

"They will nominate you."

Sewall laughed and replied that he had not thought of himself; that he had no ambition in that direction, "and besides," he said, "no political convention, to my knowledge, ever nominated a man for the office of Vice-President who was not a lawyer, and I know nothing about law. What would I do as presiding officer of the United States Senate?"

Urged to Be on Hand.

On Saturday morning the intimate friend of Sewall told him he had better go down to the Coliseum. Sewall replied he thought not. He was tired and could be of no further use.

His friend said:

"You had better go down there if you want to prevent your nomination. They will nominate you today, sure."

Sewall said he had no show, and besides he said he did not want it, and repeated what he had said the night before—that no convention had ever nominated a man for Vice-President who was not a lawyer.

The result of the session of the convention on Saturday is also a bit of history now.

It is not unlikely that the Executive committee, which met in Bryan's room at the Clifton House after Bryan's nomination, informed the "boy orator" that Sewall was the man who had named him, and as adolescence is always susceptible it is not unlikely that the "boy orator," who had fallen into the sunlight in a heap, shied his influence in the direction of the Bath shipbuilder, who had unwittingly called the attention of the Executive committee to himself when he told the committee the sort of man who should tail the ticket.

Circumstances Combine.

Bryan's prairie oratory had tickled the emotions of the convention. Sewall's suggestions had tickled the vanity of Bryan, and Bryan, somewhat of an emotionalist himself, tickled the lone fisherman of Bath, through the committee. So that Sewall, the ship builder, protectionist at heart, and millionaire, was the Mark Hanna and more of the Popocratic convention.

While Sewall is not an orator, but is known all over the East and on the water as a cold-blooded commercial man, he has a sportsman's fondness for horses and a woman's infatuation for poetry. The works of every poet of the two hemispheres are in his library. He reads poetry when he is in his home. He talks poetry to his visitors. He is as full of poetical quotations as Bartlett's book, and has a weakness for clipping such poems from the newspapers as strike his fancy, and in his private letters to his friends he frequently pins a clipping over the letterhead.

Think He Is a Poet.

There is an opinion among his more intimate friends that sometimes he writes poetry, and that when he is through shipbuilding he will surprise the world be launching upon it a fleet of rhyme that will sail away, with his name on the masts, into the waters of poetic fame. If this be true he will doubtless be a valuable assistant to Bryan, whose stock of flights and hyperbole is thought by many to be already getting low.

Sewall is a Swedenborgian in his religious belief. There is an antiquated disciple of that faith living in Bath today, from whose lips Sewall received his soul's belief, and who taught his children the same. The old man is superannuated, and, but for Sewall, would be now in dire straits.

Sewall Is Unconventional.

While Sewall is a moneyed man and belongs to several clubs he is entirely unconventional up in Maine. When he calls on his neighbors he never knocks at the door or rings a bell. He calls unannounced, opens the door if it is unbolted, and keeps walking until he finds some member of the family. Then he sits, if it should be the kitchen, and visits with the family wherever he finds it.

His wife has a penchant for photography and not long ago she carried off a first prize for amateur photographic work in Boston. She is noted for her influence over her husband, and those who know say if she had concluded her husband should not be a candidate he would have deferred to her opinion.

Mr. Bryan may have another running-mate yet.

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere.

OMAHA, Neb., July 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 800 head. Market steady. Native beef steers, $3.50@4.25; Western steers, $3.00@3.70; Texas steers, $2.25@3.25; cows and heifers, $2.40@3.25; canners, $1.50@2.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.65; calves, $3.50@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 2,800 head. Market steady. Heavy, $2.85@2.95; mixed, $2.90@2.95; light, $3.00@3.15; bulk of sales, $2.90@3.00. Sheep—Receipts, none. Market steady. Fair to choice natives, $3.00@3.65; fair to choice Westerns, $3.00@3.50; common and stock sheep, $2.25@3.00; lambs, $3.50@5.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, 1,800 head. Market nominally steady; receipts too small to make more than retail market. Hogs—Receipts, 4,200 head; shipments, 3,100 head. Market nominally unchanged; bulk of sales, $3.00@3.65; heavies, $2.75@3.05; packers, $2.95@3.10; mixed, $3.00@3.20; light, $3.05@3.20; yorkers, $3.15@3.20; pigs, $2.10@3.20. Sheep—Receipts 100; shipments, 3,800. Market steady. Lambs, $3.15@5.15; muttons, $2.00@3.50.

Money in the Bank.

The Bank of England contains silver ingots which have lain in its vaults since 1696.

ALD. COUGHLIN DOWN FOR AMBASSADOR

He Selects Germany for His Mission and May Have One-Eyed Connelly for Secretary.

Much jealousy has been aroused among local statesmen by the announcement that Ald. John J. Coughlin has already been slated for an Ambassadorship by William J. Bryan, Popocrat nominee for President. Three or four have had the foreign office bee buzzing in their ears, and the news that some one has already been selected for what will in all probability be the only Ambassadorship given to Chicago is a crushing blow to their hopes.

Ald. Coughlin said yesterday, when asked in regard to the promises made by the Popocratic candidate, it was "no dream." Furthermore, the Alderman said he had selected, after a great deal of consideration, the country to which he would be appointed.

At first he selected Italy, owing to the wide field that country offers for diplomatic work, as well as the superior quality of its maccaroni. After reading of the glories of Berlin and glancing over a couple of circulars in regard to the tonic properties of German beer, Ald. Coughlin announces that he will "Get right next to King Bill before they get through tearing down the old Court-House."

It is unofficially rumored that "One-Eyed Connelly" will go to Berlin with Ald. Coughlin as Secretary of Legation. Mr. Connelly denied the gentle impeachment, but his friends declare he is preparing for the onerous duties of the office by a rigorous diet of pretzels and sauerkraut.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO.

Report of Condition at the Close of Business July 14th, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,014,010.84
Overdrafts		4,106.12
Due from U. S. Treasurer		2,250.00
U. S. bonds and other bonds		199,325.87
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
Cash	$782,915.90	
Clearing-house checks	109,380.85	
Due from banks	423,392.13	1,315,688.88
		$4,540,382.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	225,000.00
Undivided profits	10,761.34
Reserved for taxes	10,100.00
Deposits	3,294,520.97
	$4,540,382.31

OFFICERS:

ROBERT STUART, Pres.
WM. C. SEIPP, Vice-Pres.
ROBERT M. ORR, Cashier.
ARTHUR TOWER, Asst. Cashier.
J. EDW. MAASS, 2d Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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D. K. Pearsons, Clarence Buckingham,
J. C. Welling, L. C. Huck,
E. W. Gillett, Thomas E. Wells,
J. A. Markley, I. K. Hamilton,
Wm. H. Swift.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Bankers National Bank CHICAGO, ILL., At the Close of Business July 14, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,802,278.[illegible]
Overdrafts	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.[illegible]
Premium on U. S. Bonds	4,250.[illegible]
Other bonds (Chicago Drainage 5s)	108,[illegible]
Real estate	[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures	19,[illegible]
Cash and sight exchange	1,264,[illegible]
	$4,247,798.[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	116,[illegible]
Circulating notes	41,050.00
Deposits	3,088,[illegible]
Div'dends unpaid	1,257.[illegible]
	$4,247,798.[illegible]

E. S. LACEY, President.
D. B. DEWEY, Vice-President.
GEO. S. LORD, 2d Vice-Pres.
J. C. CRAFT, Cashier.
J. C. McNAUGHTON, Asst. Cashier.
F. P. JUDSON, 2d Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

M. H. Wilson, R. M. Wells,
M. Cudahy, H. T. Weeks,
F. Gould, D. B. Dewey,
D. H. Burnham, David Studabaker,
H. D. Cable, C. H. Weaver,
Geo. S. Lord, S. H. Busey,
H. M. Hosick, R. C. Lake,
E. S. Lacey.

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KNOTT, LEWIS & Co
LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
BUILDING LOANS.

LIVE HOGS

were selling last week for more per 100 lbs. than loose lard and ribs. In packing there is a shrinkage from hoof to hook of about one-fifth in weight, and when speculators force down the price of finished product below the price of hogs on foot there is produced an abnormal condition, of which level-headed investors should take immediate advantage. Provisions are now selling materially lower than ever before in the history of the trade, and offer an extraordinary opportunity for safe and profitable investment. Orders for the purchase of pork, lard, or ribs will receive our prompt and careful attention. Our free market letter, reviewing the grain and stock market, will be sent you daily on request in the hope of deserving a part of your business.

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or Secretary.

Report of
Condition
at the Close of
Business
July 14th, 1896.

THE CONDITION

National Bank

AGO, ILL.,

Business July 14, 1896.

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WHAT SOME OF THE CHICAGO PREACHERS SAID

At St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church yesterday morning Bishop Fallows, who is one of the trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, preached a sermon on the Christian Endeavor convention of 1896. He said:

"The fifteenth international convention of Christian Endeavor, just closed at Washington, was one of the most memorable in the history of the movement. It represented as no other convention the continued and conspicuous growth of the united society. Over 46,000 societies, with a total membership of 2,750,000 persons, were reported, making an enrollment of more than 5,000,000 of Endeavorers since the first society was formed in the Williston Church in Portland, Me.

"Through the influence of Christian Endeavor more than 2,000,000 have become members of distinctly denominational societies. Over 1,000,000 of associate members during the last fifteen years have become members of the various evangelical churches. More than $2,000,000 has been contributed to these various churches in the same time by those societies for missionary and benevolent purposes, and more than 10,000,000 Endeavor meetings have been held.

"Among other practical fruits of the Endeavor movement are these: Systematic Bible study, circulation of good literature, denominational loyalty intensified, pastors encouraged, Sunday-schools enlarged, church services attended, pastorless churches assisted, midweek prayer meetings sustained, cottage prayer meetings begun, evangelistic services in asylums, prisons, reformatories, in factories, in street car stations, in homes for the aged, the feeble-minded, in soldiers' homes, and other public institutions, open air gospel meetings at the wharves and coal docks, in parks, and at street corners, gospel wagons employed, public drinking fountains erected, poor children and mothers given fresh air rides, new churches built and old ones repaired.

"This convention emphasized the interdenominational feature of the Endeavor cause. Fifty denominations were represented and the new word interdenominational given to the dictionaries. Every country on the globe except three or four was present through its representatives. Hence Christian Endeavor is fidelity and fellowship, loyalty and brotherhood, independence and interdependence, self-government and subordination, patriotism and humanity.

"The watchword of the convention of 1896 was the greatest and best of all—'spiritual power.' From beginning to end of this grand gathering of 50,000 Endeavorers the keynote struck by Dr. Clark in his superb address was sustained. This is the secret of the unparalleled success of the Endeavor Society. 'Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord.'"

"Religious Certainty."

"Religious Certainty" was the theme upon which Dr. R. S. Martin spoke at the Western Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning, taking for his text: "I know whom I have believed." He said:

"Nothing is now in greater demand than a knowing faith—a faith for which a reason can be given, and which is full of divinely inspired confidence. But there are those who would, if they could, make uncertain the central truths of Christianity.

"The faithless and investigating geologists, with chisel and hammer, compass and square, have sought to cut their way down to the very heart of truth and bring up something against Christianity.

"But side by side with these have been men whose mentality has matched forces in the fierce fray and thus compelled the conflict to be long and terrific. Mind has been arrayed against mind, book against book, logic against logic, and though the end is not yet, we may safely assume that every truth of God will win.

"No truth in the realm of theology has been more attacked and none is more secure than the doctrine of assurance concerning the divinity of Jesus Christ. It is today more effectively taught and tenaciously held than at any period of church history, for he is now known historically, intellectually, spiritually, and positively, as the church and the world never knew him before.

"But he whom we know after all these centuries—his is historically the best known and most loved name in the world, and he will continue to be the babe of Bethlehem, the youth in the temple, the young man of Nazareth, the Christ of Calvary, the ascending conqueror of Olivet's Mount.

"Spiritually he is known by the Christian with a certainty of confidence that is superior and far more satisfying than any historical or intellectual evidence. 'He that believeth on the son hath the witness in himself.' Because they are sons, God hath sent forth his spirit into their hearts, crying 'Abba, father.'"

"What Is Chaff to Wheat?"

Dr. A. C. Hirst, pastor of Centenary M. E. Church, preached yesterday morning from the text: "What is the chaff to the wheat?" He said:

"Under the divine impulse to speak the prophet, with querulous bluntness, asks this question. He was aroused and soul-sick with the pretense and mockery of the people. It was an undesirable mission to denounce the iniquity of the people and warn them of the impending wrath of God.

"To face public opinion and severely rebuke national wickedness requires more than ordinary courage. When a nation realizes that it is drifting from moral and material prosperity, and that there are within it disintegrating forces that will break its glory and power, from an assumed pride and appearance of ease it may resent with intense bitterness the effort of a patriotic and heroic leader to announce the truth.

"It seems to be natural to humankind to make as much as possible of the chaff, not having the wheat. Some men plan and scheme the best years of their lives only to keep up appearances. All this is destructive of genuine sentiment and noble character, and makes society a masquerade, cheapens tears, and makes laughter worthless. Men have become so clever in the art of deceiving and in giving to their fellows the sham for the real that they even try to deceive God. Like those of the prophet's time, they present chaff for wheat. But God, by his judgment, uncovers the cheat.

"The chaff represents worldly things that perish; the wheat, spiritual things, things of God, which are immutable and eternal.

"The crystalized lesson of the text emphasizes genuineness of life, nobility and loyalty of service to God. It teaches that spiritual things are of infinite value; that material things perish. Thus the world acknowledges that Christian example and character are wheat, not chaff."

How Greatness Is Misunderstood.

The Rev. J. W. Van Ingen preached at Trinity Episcopal Church yesterday morning on "Fellowship with Christ." He said:

"Some one has said sententiously that 'to be great is to be misunderstood.' The pioneers of truth and light in all ages have been too great for their times and have been opposed fiercely and bitterly persecuted. Science, as well as religion, has had her patient witnesses and suffering martyrs.

"Greatest of all these pioneers was Jesus Christ; greatest, too, of all sufferers for truth's sake; and in no way did he suffer more keenly than through being misunderstood. 'His own received him not.' Through all his life even his disciples failed to comprehend his nature or his work.

"So when the woman in the crowd touched the border of Christ's garment and was made whole by the touch, and Jesus said: 'Who touched my clothes?' his disciples answered, 'Thou seest the multitude thronging thee and sayest thou "Who touched me?"'

"Mark the contrast, sharply and clearly defined, full of suggestive thought, between the multitude thronging Christ and the one woman touching him and blessed by the contact.

"Her faith was only what the world calls superstition, yet because she knew she needed help and must have it from Christ or go on in her misery, because she was terribly in earnest she gained her blessing.

"Just so today, in Sunday-school and pew and chancel we may throng about the Savior, but if we would have a blessing we must realize our urgent need of help and Christ's ability to help us, and come to him full of earnestness and assured that this may be our last opportunity to gain the blessing offered us."

Oldest Tree in England.

The oldest tree in England is the yew tree at Braburn in Kent, which is said to be 3,000 years old, while at Fortignal in Perthshire is one nearly as old. At Ankerwyke House, near Staines, is a yew tree which was famous at the date of the signing of the Magna Charta.

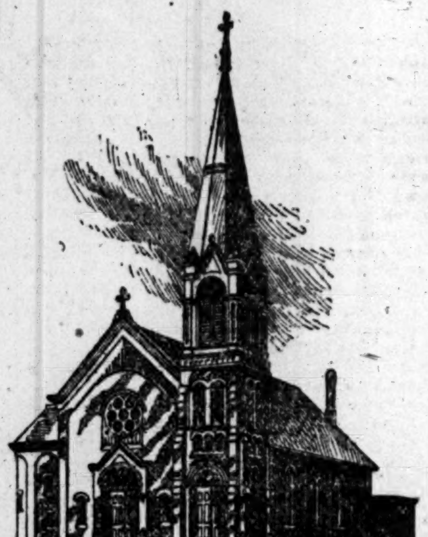
DEDICATORY SERVICES AT TOLUCA, ILL.

St. Ann's Catholic Church Is Opened—It Cost $10,000 and Has Little Debt to Carry.

Toluca, Ill., July 19.—[Special.]—St. Ann's Catholic Church of this city, recently completed at a cost of $10,000, was dedicated today.

Rain prevented as large an attendance as was anticipated, but the church was well filled.

High mass was celebrated by Vicar-General Reilly, assisted by the resident priests of the surrounding towns. Bishop Spalding of Peoria preached the dedicatory sermon, in which Father O'Brien, the pastor of the church, was commended for his zeal and energy in erecting the church and being able to dedicate it with only a nominal indebtedness.


ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, TOLUCA, ILL. Dedicated Sunday by the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Spalding of Peoria.

A class of fifty was confirmed by the Bishop immediately after the dedication ceremonies.

Defect in William's Statue.

When the equestrian statue of Emperor William I. of Germany was unveiled recently by his grandson, William II., at Frankfort, on the anniversary of the treaty of peace with France, a grave defect in the statue was overlooked, but it has been noticed lately, and perhaps some modification will be ordered to be made by the sculptor. It appears that the old Emperor does not hold the reins of his horse according to the regulations of the German cavalry.

Vegetable Fly Trap.

By far the most remarkable imitation of our method of digesting food is furnished by the Sundrew and Venus fly trap. When a fly or other insect alights upon the leaf of either of these plants it is seized by the curving over of hairs, or the sudden closing of the two halves of the leaf. Then a glutinous fluid is poured out, which dissolves all the soft tissues of the insect, leaving only the wings and hard integuments.

Secret Died with Him.

Hermann Zingg, who died a few months ago, was the inventor of a new process to be used in the manufacture of paints and varnishes, and with him died the knowledge of the secret process upon which the hopes of the investors were based. He had formed a company in Stamford, Conn., to manufacture under his process, and this is now forced to dissolve.

Elephant Sleeps but Little.

The distinction among animals of requiring least sleep belongs to the elephant. In spite of its capacity for hard work, the elephant seldom, if ever, sleeps more than four, or occasionally five, hours. For two hours before midnight, and again for two hours after 1 o'clock, these mis-born mountains sleep.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places or at any A. D. T. office. Ring them up and your advertisement will be forwarded to THE TRIBUNE without extra charge.

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AUSTIN .... W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL.—
633 Davis-st .... J. W. FAGAN.
1579 Maple-av .... JOHN COOPER.
LA GRANGE, ILL .... E. R. McCLELLAN.
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Oak Park-av. Sta. LOOMIS & NOEL.
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LOST—PAIR OF OPERA GLASSES ON C. & N. W., 8 o'clock Sunday morning train, between Evanston and Wilmette; suitable reward for same. T. F. TROXELL, 32 Lake-st., Chicago.

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Gabler	$35	Arion ebony	$150
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Special offerings of slightly used and practically new UPRIGHTS at very low prices.
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25 upright pianos only slightly used, $100 to $175 and upward. Almost every make and fully warranted. Easiest time payments in the city.
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ONE SECOND-HAND POWER ELEVATOR, 1 HAND elevator, 3 30-inch Munson stone mill in iron frame, 2 52-inch mills and some hangers and pulleys. DALY & ANDERSON, 51 S. Clinton.

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A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

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POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

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WANT PARTNER WITH MONEY TO ASSIST placing patent that will bring $10,000; investigate. Address G 536, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENT—MUST BE HONEST, OF GOOD ADdress, intelligent, energetic, and furnish three or more satisfactory references. He should have a little capital, enough to enable him to properly canvass the territory and get quick and ample returns for his work. To one who can give his entire attention to the work exclusive control of meritorious goods will be gven. The demand has been created, sales are quick, profits large. Address HARLAN PAGE, 235 Race-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS—STREET MEN AND BOYS—TO SELL new McKinley and Bryan portraits; two colors; 22x28; sample 10c; $3.25 per hundred. Buttons $1.25 per 100. Order quick. BARCLAY & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—TO SELL THE LATEST NOVELTY IN accident insurance; liberal contracts with perpetual renewal proviso. Write Travelers' Preferred Accident Association, Security Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

AGENT TO TRAVEL—AGREEABLE WORK; good route; salary and expenses; references. Address G 595, Tribune office.

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REFRIGERATORS—TO CLOSE OUT OUR REfrigerators and ice chests for season we offer at 45 to 50 per cent discount. Lawn mowers, rubber hose, water coolers, ice cream freezers, etc., at reduced prices. Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., 50 State-st. and 71 Randolph-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPET stock of entire furniture and effects of hotels and private residences. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison.

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CONTRACTORS—TO BUILD ON NORTH SIDE A two-story stone front flat building; West Side business lots, 50 feet, in payment, balance cash. Inquire 155 Washington-st., Rooms 46 and 47.

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Ocean Navigation.

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED
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CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,500 tons, 30,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
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ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
5 DAYS, 7 HOURS, 23 MINUTES.
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Special trains from Riverside Station adjoining.
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FROM NEW YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cab., $70 and up; II. Cab., $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Spree, Tu., Jy. 28, 10 am	Trave, Tu., Aug. 18, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 4, 10 am	Spree, Tu., Aug. 25, 10 am
Havel, Tu., Au. 11, 10 am	Lahn, Tu., Sept. 1, 10 am

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller, Sat., Jy. 25, 10 am	Saale, Sat., Aug. 8, 10 am

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser... July 25, 10 am	Fulda... Aug. 22, 10 am
Werra... Aug. 8, 10 am	Ems... Aug. 29, 10 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.

St. Paul .... July 22	Paris .... Aug. 5
New York .... July 29	St. Louis .... Aug. 12

PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.

Waesland .... July 25	Indiana .... Aug. 1

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.

Berlin .... July 22	Friesland .... Aug. 5
Noordland .... July 29	Kensington .... Aug. 12

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. 188 Main. 143 La Salle-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—NEW York, Londonderry, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

Circassia, July 25, noon	Ethiopia, Aug. 15, noon
Anchoria, Aug. 8, noon	Furnessia, Aug. 22, noon

Passengers booked to and from all important points in Europe.
SECURE BERTHS NOW FOR SUMMER SAILING, as Steamers book their full complement of saloon and second cabin passengers weeks in advance of sailing dates. For reservation of Berths, Tickets, or Drafts for any amount, apply direct to ANCHOR LINE OFFICE, 176 Jackson-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and HAMBURG.

F. Bismarck ..... July 23	A. Victoria ..... Aug. 13
Normannia ..... Aug. 6	F. Bismarck ..... Aug. 20

I. CAB. $75 & UPWARD; II. CAB. $45 & UP.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON [4½ hrs.] free of charge by special train. CHERBOURG—PARIS [6¼ hrs.]
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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
W. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st

JAPAN-CHINA—
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co. Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA, via Honolulu .... July 30, 3 pm
BELGIC, via Honolulu .... Aug. 8th, 3 p. m.
PERU, via Honolulu .... Aug. 17th, 3 pm
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 South Clark-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
"Majestic." "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
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Lake Navigation.

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LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE.
Own the New Steel Steamship Manitou.
Sailings from Chicago:
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For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, etc.: Tues., 9 a. m., Thurs. 11 a. m., Sat. 4 p. m.
For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed. 9 p. m.
Illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application.
Office and docks, Rush and N. Water, Chicago.

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
Office and docks, foot of Michigan-av. To Milwaukee, at 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 8 p. m. daily. To Racine 8 p. m. daily [Saturdays at 7:30 p. m.] and 7 a. m. on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. To Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily at 8 p. m. To Kewaunee, Ahnapee, and Sturgeon Bay, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Green Bay, Wednesday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Escanaba and Gladstone, Mondays at 8 p. m. and Saturdays at 7:30 p. m. To Manistique and Green Bay ports, Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Grand-Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, daily at 7:30 p. m. To Ludington and Manistee, daily except Saturday, at 9 a. m. Telephone, Main 3629.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION Company—Steamers Tuesday and Wednesday at 12:15 p. m.; Friday and Saturday at 7 p. m.; for Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, Menominee, Ludington, Manistee, Traverse City, Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto, Montreal, and all points east. Send for tourist guide. Office and dock east end Michigan-st. Up-town offices, 220 and 234 Clark-st. 'Phone 572 Main.

LAKE STEAMERS—CITY TICKET OFFICE, 234 S. Clark-st., where berths may be reserved and tickets purchased for S. S. Manitou, L. M. and L. S. T. Co., Goodrich Line, Northern Michigan Line, and all lake steamers. Summer tourists tickets, single and excursion, sold to all parts of the United States and Canada. Send for summer tour book free. THOMAS COOK & SON, Agents.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE STEAMERS "CITY OF CHICAGO" and "CITY OF MILWAUKEE," for St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Grand Rapids, Paw Paw Lake. SHORT ROUTE to all points in Michigan and Indiana. Leave daily 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m. Special Saturdays, 2 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. Dock and office foot Wabash-av. WHEELS FREE.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO
MACKINAC ISLAND.
$11—ROUND TRIP—$11.
Via Northern Michigan Transportation Co. steamers. Full particulars given at general office, east end Michigan-st., or up-town offices, 220-234 Clark-st.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE—
Steamer leaves for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan daily (except Friday and Saturday) at 7 p. m.; Friday and Saturday, 4 p. m.; special trip Saturday, 9 a. m. Dock and office 1 State-st. Telephone main 4648.

VACATION TOURS—GAZE'S SUMMER TOUR Book for the United States, Canada, and the Provinces. Routes and rates via lake, ocean, river, and rail. Official agents all lines lake steamers. Call on or address H. GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:58 pm
Joliet Express	†10:30 am	† 1:33 pm
Pekin Express	† 4:00 pm	† 5:58 pm
Joliet and Streator	† 4:00 pm	† 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport, and Joliet	* 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	*10:30 pm

MONON ROUTE [LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway]. Depot: Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
The fast mail for Indianapolis and Cincinnati	2:45 am	12:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:48 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:30 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:20 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Mack. Island. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st. Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local, through coaches	7:20 am	11:50 am
Parlor car and sleeper	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily, sleeper	9:30 pm	6:50 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsht'wn	† 5:45 am * 6:30 pm *11:30 pm	†10:00 pm * 9:30 am * 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. (Phone Main 618). Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City		* 9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco	* 6:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	† 2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n	† 8:15 am	c 8:00 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	* 6:45 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	† 6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse, and	† 3:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Western Minnesota	*10:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c 9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Nee-	†11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
nah, Appleton, Green Bay	* 5:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer	† 3:00 am	c 7:30 am
Ironwood, and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:30 am

Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m.
Waukesha—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3 p. m., *5 p. m.
Rockford & Freeport—Lv. †7:15 a. m., e8:15 a. m., †10:40 a. m., †4:25 p.m., e6:45 p.m., †11:30 p.m.
Rockford—Lv. †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. eSunday. cEx. Monday. ‡Ex. Saturday. aDaily to Menominee.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:30 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls. & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria, La Salle & Joliet	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:30 pm
Kan. City, St. Jo., L'worth, Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Sgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	o 8:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. oMon. only. Fast Flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. Flyer next morning.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	* 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 pm
Bloomington and Springfield	† 2:20 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 9:10 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:30 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:40 am	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Train.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 6:25 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City—Dub	† 2:00 pm	† 3:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡ 6:00 pm	o 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	†10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun only.

CHICAGO & ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:30 pm	3:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	† 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gfld & St. Louis Day Local	† 8:00 am	8:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. 'Phone M'n 4585.

*Da. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Montana and Pacific coast	† 8:00 am * 6:25 pm	*10:45 pm * 9:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Iron towns, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	‡ 4:00 am † 3:00 am * 6:25 pm	*10:45 pm *10:45 pm * 9:45 am
Duluth and Superiors	* 6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, and Waukesha	† 3:00 am † 8:35 am † 1:25 pm * 6:25 pm	*10:45 pm † 6:50 pm † 1:10 pm * 9:45 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire	† 8:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Waukesha Special	† 5:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Burlington Local	† 3:00 pm	* 9:35 am

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*10:28 am	* 5:15 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	* 2:20 pm	*12:55 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 3:50 pm	* 9:10 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Toronto, Mon. & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Chicago-Detroit Express	† 9:50 am	* 4:55 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Ev'sville Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville and Brazil	† 1:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

June 21, 1896. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:40 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *9:30 p. m.; arrive, *6:50 a. m., †11:50 a. m., †6:50 p. m.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	‡ 7:00 am	‡ 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		‡10:25 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:25 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:50 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO — DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:30 pm	* 8:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	6:43 pm
New York and Boston	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*2:55 pm	1:45 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*4:40 pm	9:25 am
New York and Boston	*8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:00 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	‡8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*1:30 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*9:20 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park-row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 34 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Washington Express	12:00 m	7:20 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	1:45 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:20 am

STATE'S ROLL OF HONOR.

NEBRASKA SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE BRYAN.

Over Six Hundred of Them Sign a Declaration of Principles in Which the Popocratic Nominee Is Put on the List with the Populists, Who Also Have Disowned Him—Both Doors Are Now Closed to the Young Man.

Lincoln, Neb., July 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—In Nebraska, the home of William J. Bryan for the last few years, the opposition to him in the Democratic party has always been strong and unrelenting. At the election last fall the ticket put in the field by Bryan and his free silver followers received but 10,214 votes, while the straight Democratic ticket in opposition to Bryan's ticket received 18,636 votes.

During the present year the fight against Bryan and his dishonest schemes of repudiation has become more widespread and bitter on the part of the old-time Democrats of the State, and today he has no opponents in the Republican party so determined and persistent as these Democrats. A short time ago over 600 of them met in Lincoln—representative men from all over the State—and publicly declared their enmity to Bryan and his principles in the following pointed resolutions:

"We adhere to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, as enunciated by Jefferson, expounded by Jackson, Tilden, and Cleveland. We believe, with Thomas Jefferson, that the market value of bullion regulates the value of the coin, and not its coin value; we accept the teachings of economic science that under free coinage the cheaper money will always drive out the better money, leaving nothing but the poorer in circulation, and that under that unvarying law the adoption of free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would expel from circulation all the gold and paper money redeemable in gold and leave the country on a silver basis, with a poorer currency and much less of it. We believe that common honesty and a just regard for the rights of our creditors, as well as the rights of wage-earners, require us to use all honorable means to prevent the insertion of a free-coinage plank in the national platform. We adhere to our previous declarations on this subject, and declare ourselves unequivocally and unreservedly for the metallic money as the standard unit, the bullion and mint value of which are approximately the same, and the purchasing power of which, regardless of government mintage, is the least fluctuating in all the markets of the world. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers, laborers, and property-owning debtors—the most defenseless victims of unstable and fluctuating currency.

Roasts the Bryan Crowd.

"We deny the claims of a small faction who recently assumed to hold a convention in the name of the Democracy of this State, and pretended to select delegates to the Democratic National convention, because they have for years repudiated the national Democratic party and its platform; they have insisted on the withdrawal of Democratic tickets in the interests of the Populist party; they have refused to join in the nomination of Democrats for office, but instead have indorsed and supported Populist candidates, who accept none of the teachings of Democracy; they have sought and held office by appointment from a Populist Governor as a reward for treachery to the Democratic party; they have been repudiated by a two-thirds vote of the Democrats of the State; they have, by public utterance in their recent convention, declared that if the National Democratic convention refuses to adopt their peculiar Populistic notions they will not abide by its judgment and have sought to pave the way for their entrance to the Populist National convention at St. Louis by the adoption of the most extreme of the many hare-brained theories of that party."

How They Will Vote.

From the wording of the above there is no uncertainty as to the way the majority of the conservative Democrats in Nebraska will vote this fall. The following is a list by counties of the leading subscribers to the above resolutions and each man of them has constituted himself a committee of one to work and fight against the committal of the fair State of Nebraska to the dishonest doctrines of Bryan and Altgeld:

ADAMS.
J. E. Jones,
W. S. McAuley,
John Hoffman,
Carl Snyder,
Matt Scholl,
Cyrus Forney,
Eugene Sharp,
Ed Weingart.

ANTELOPE.
G. H. Hildebrand,
C. C. Jones,
Anton Gerbies,
George W. Myers.

BANNER.
C. J. Carlisle.

BLAINE.
R. E. Boaz,
C. B. W. Cox.

BOONE.
S. E. Craus,
F. J. Magk,
F. Juvenant,
A. G. Schleb.

BOX BUTTE.
S. M. Smyser,
John Keeffe,
Thomas O'Keeffe,
P. H. Zoble,
Edward Whitlock.

BROWN.
A. G. Holt,
Robert Marten,
J. D. Cook,
Daniel Prott.

BOYD.
L. S. Armstrong,
S. P. Jameson,
S. L. Snyder,
Cal Moffat.

BUFFALO.
John E. Decker,
James L. Tout,
W. S. Clapp,
James A. Boyd,
Warren Pratt.

BURT.
T. W. Leeper,
H. E. Nelson,
V. Neuman,
A. T. Hill,
O. S. Parmelee.

BUTLER.
A. D. Ritchie,
J. A. Cook,
L. S. Hastings,
J. A. Reichenbach,
Edward Fenlon,
E. P. McCollom,
John Canfield,
A. K. Smith, by proxy
E. B. Zimmerman,
W. J. Mahaffy,
J. P. Dunlap,
C. K. Millner.

CASS.
Sam Waugh,
W. D. Jones,
A. W. White,
George Amick,
J. A. Pollard,
Walter Paeling,
D. S. Guild,
P. E. Ruffner,
J. N. Black,
P. J. Vallery,
John Shaw.

CEDAR.
Samuel Windrem,
Perry Little,
D. S. Ewing,
T. H. Cole,
J. S. Jennings,
G. McGregor,
A. M. Gooding,
Joseph McDevitt.

CHASE.
F. C. Thorpe,
James Bell.

CHERRY.
A. E. Thacher,
R. M. Faddis,
W. Childs,
J. Ballard,
J. Adamsen.

CHEYENNE.
John M. Adams,
A. W. Atkins,
Pierre Sanders,
Richard Forrest.

CLAY.
F. C. Matteson,
W. T. Carnerson,
J. Delaney,
G. A. Herzog,
F. G. Glazier.

COLFAX.
H. E. Phelps,
F. C. Reinecke,
M. M. Huck,
M. Becker,
H. C. Wright,
Garrett Folken,
E. E. Davis.

CUMING.
J. C. Crawford,
J. A. Lucas,
G. A. Heller,
B. T. Brown,
Henry Kloke,
C. C. Doescher,
Ferdinand Koch,
C. Richardson,
Charles Wilde,
F. W. Melcher,
M. O. Gentzke,
E. Heller,
Otto Bauman,
August Kleene.

CUSTER.
Clarence Mackey,
A. H. Turpin,
Charles Nicolai,
Abraham O'Brien,
John Moran,
Charles Adams.

DAKOTA.
E. B. Wilbur,
James Pressey,
K. W. Frazer,
J. R. Iler,
D. C. Heffernan,
B. J. Leakey,
Michael Hines,
Fred Blume,
James Hartnett.

DAWES.
J. I. Leas,
Robert Osborn,
Lee Garner,
Patrick Fitzgerald,
Henry Wohler.

DAWSON.
John F. Kutz,
H. A. Turton,
R. S. Holcomb,
C. Ralston.

DEUEL.
J. R. Wertz,
J. J. Parks,
L. J. Mayfield.

DIXON.
R. R. MacMullen,
J. C. Ecker,
John Cavanaugh,
T. J. Sherbly,
E. J. Eames,
John McQuillen,
Paul Bergen,
A. J. Harrington.

DODGE.
Thomas Killeen,
G. G. Kerkow,
B. Monnick,
F. M. Tillman,
H. W. Parcher,
G. W. Ross,
C. G. Bradley,
T. Windhusen,
F. W. Vaughn,
M. Dowling,
John Looschen,
W. H. Munger,
Oliver Smith.

DOUGLAS—OMAHA.
John A. McShane,
W. A. Paxton,
N. E. Dillrance,
George L. Igoe,
Frank Irvine,
Frank Murphy,
George E. Pritchett,
R. W. Patrick,
Henry W. Yates,
Charles Turner,
F. A. Brogan,
W. L. May,
V. B. Caldwell,
A. S. Ritchie,
T. J. Mahoney,
F. L. Weaver,
W. O. Gilbert,
R. W. Richardson,
J. H. McIntosh,
L. F. Crofoot,
John Power,
J. F. Larimore,
C. C. Wright,
W. H. Herdman,
Frank Heller,
George E. Bertrand,
W. J. McKenna,
C. Montgomery,
George Holmes Jr.,
Lee Spratlin,
W. D. McHugh,
W. J. Clair,
George Tilden,
Ed Robertson,
Fred Ruemping,
P. H. Johnson,
Charles Dugdale,
Ed A. Smith,
South Omaha—
Daniel Cameron,
J. S. Walters,
George Parks,
Peter Cockerell,
Joseph Duffie,
W. N. Babcock,
Ed Johnston,
John C. McNulty,
J. J. Larkin,
John Franek,
W. N. Brockett,
Valley—
Oliver Cowing,
Waterloo—
L. W. Denton,
Joseph King,
Elkhorn—
B. Burbach,
Millard—
Chris Popenhagen,
Jefferson—
Dr. J. A. Warner,
Union—
Andrew Larsen,
Douglas—
Henry Ruser,
W. H. Hoffman,
M. F. Funkhauser,
John Maus,
John Didam,
H. R. Newcomb,
Walter D. Elmer,
Jacob Koder,
Albert Touzalin,
Ed J. Dee,
Michael Schinker,
Emil Augustadt,
John A. Short,
Ed E. Howell,
L. F. Bedford,
George W. Cooper,
C. S. Lobinger,
L. I. Abbott,
T. J. Kerl,
W. M. Giller,
John Audrit,
W. F. Wappich,
Cornelius Farrell,
P. E. O'Donnell,
J. A. White,
R. S. Horton,
L. J. Piatti,
Andrew Frick,
George F. Longsdorf,
George W. Hines,
George W. Shields,
W. W. Morsman,
J. B. Sheean,
Euclid Martin,
J. P. Mulvihill,
C. A. Melcher,
James Murphy,
J. A. Willard,
Frank Dolezol,
J. W. Sipe,
John Fitzrobers,
Frank McCall,
J. B. Brady,
F. G. Kavan,
T. P. Thornton,
A. L. Dennett,
J. R. Watts,
Henry Winterburn,
William Denker.

DUNDY.
J. I. George,
Lon Patterson.

FILLMORE.
P. D. Sturdevant,
R. A. Harvey,
O. A. Beales,
J. H. Little,
J. Winnee.

FRANKLIN.
E. Arnold,
J. C. Campbell,
L. F. Ashly,
John Samuelson,
T. S. Ashby.

FRONTIER.
Charles M. Ammedown,
John T. Lane,
C. B. Compton.

FURNAS.
J. W. Kelley,
C. E. Reed,
H. W. Sipe,
J. Johnson,
Joseph Den.

GAGE.
George P. Marvin,
Charles S. Seymour,
R. S. Bibb,
A. R. Patton,
S. R. Browne,
J. L. Wilson,
G. L. Platt,
W. H. Funk,
D. W. Cook,
Frank Mumford,
Mike Kechley,
Eugene S. Stevens,
James Wiggins,
John Dwyer,
E. Martindale,
B. Frank Taylor,
W. W. Funk,
W. A. Waddington,
W. H. Buchanan,
J. L. Kubat,
A. G. Rogers,
W. P. Wyatt,
L. L. Price,
Frank W. Barclay,
Elmer Carruthers,
Frank Prophet,
F. J. Wosika,
D. B. Harkrader,
M. S. Watkins.

GARFIELD.
R. P. Oliver,
Otto Murchell.

GOSPER.
C. L. Wiman,
A. W. Horn.

GRANT.
L. P. Vaughan,
Thomas Lynch.

GREELEY.
H. A. Hill,
Patrick Murray,
Vet Conklin,
C. C. McPhearson,
L. D. Connell.

HALL.
S. N. Wolbach,
James Rourke,
Fred Ashton,
Frank Lange,
Frank Corkins,
W. H. Gideon,
W. A. Heimberger,
E. M. Vestervelt.

HAMILTON.
William Wellman,
Fred Schall,
William Wheeler,
Charles Schwartz.

HARLAN.
Daniel Sullivan,
B. M. Summers,
Theodore Seyler,
William Emery.

HAYES.
Barney Hofer,
J. F. Dyer,
D. C. McCallum,
John Fane.

HITCHCOCK.
W. S. Cornutt,
F. P. Fellows,
J. A. Kirk.

HOLT.
John A. Harmon,
D. W. Boyle,
Charles Wrede,
James Morgan,
Andrew Gallagher,
William La Violette.

HOOKER.
J. E. Harmon,
C. Mercure.

HOWARD.
Roger Scribner,
Dr. O. Grathon,
E. W. Wilson,
A. W. Gumar,
Clarence West.

JEFFERSON.
J. C. Kestersen,
Frank Trincher,
Conrad Brewer,
F. P. Welpton,
J. C. Hartigan,
Jacob Zook,
T. L. Ewing.

JOHNSON.
J. E. Barret,
John Frances,
John Vanford,
A. W. Buffon,
Charles Lamb,
John J. Wilson.

KEARNEY.
George Hartsough,
John Malone,
Charles Schlageter,
F. M. Helms.

KEITH.
Malcolm McLean,
F. Q. Feltz.

KEYAPAHA.
J. M. Kobel,
C. M. Gould,
James Dillman.

KIMBALL.
John E. Stone.

KNOX.
J. E. Keeler,
George E. Cheney,
William Weigles.

LANCASTER.
N. S. Harwood,
Horace G. Whitmore,
G. O. W. Farnham,
John H. Ames,
Albert Watkins,
John Angleton,
Tobias Castor,
L. F. M. Easterday,
J. R. Gilkeson,
Joseph Wittman,
A. S. Godfrey,
P. J. McGuire,
William McLaughlin,
F. J. Kelley,
J. G. P. Hildebrand,
N. Z. Snell,
C. R. Millington,
P. J. O'Donnell,
George F. Collins,
John G. Leferdink.

LINCOLN.
H. L. Walsh,
E. E. Northrup,
H. A. Nickerson,
M. Doolittle.

LOGAN.
George Johnson.

LOUP.
John Hayes,
William Stokes.

MADISON.
D. R. Daniel,
H. C. Matrau,
M. J. Moyer,
Gottleib Burttner,
E. G. Hyde,
Herman Gerecke,
J. C. Reeves,
Thomas Carraber,
Emil Winter,
Horace McBride,
Dr. A. Bear,
Andrew Schwartz,
E. P. Weatherby.

McPHERSON.
F. Edmonds.

MERRICK.
T. G. Morgan,
J. T. Mackinson,
B. Gallagher,
J. W. Riddle,
Frank Coyle,
George M. Baer.

NANCE.
F. M. Osborn,
S. F. Gay.

NEMAHA.
Frank Snyder,
J. W. Roscoe,
W. Finey,
A. Moore,
George Harmon.

NUCKOLLS.
Thomas Stitts,
R. B. Thompson,
William Smith,
C. E. Foster,
J. F. Bradshaw.

OTOE.
D. P. Rolfe,
Carl Morton,
L. Eugart,
A. L. Zellars,
John Kropp,
W. Eschmeyer,
John Hull,
R. C. Golden,
Fred Hellier,
W. A. Cotton,
Fred Goerke,
M. Bauer,
V. W. Straub,
F. H. Marnell,
C. M. Hubner,
John Sinclair,
G. W. Hawke,
D. T. Hayden,
J. H. Catron Jr.,
Henry Markle,
F. L. Hillman,
A. Weller,
H. Fastenau.

PAWNEE.
G. A. J. Moss,
D. T. Meeker,
R. L. Vedder,
Frank Yackley.

PERKINS.
J. S. Meyers,
J. A. Breachwood.

PHELPS.
G. L. Keith,
Max Uhling,
Harry Sterns.

PIERCE.
W. E. Powers,
James Harley,
F. P. Stacy.

PLATTE.
Jonas Welch,
E. J. Ernst,
James Henggasler,
William Reese,
D. C. Kavanaugh,
W. T. Ernst,
D. F. Davis,
Charles Shutt,
A. Jaegger,
J. T. Meere,
N. J. Gentleman,
R. Reagan,
H. P. H. Oelrick,
N. H. Parks.

POLK.
George W. West,
Easton Hartle,
Alex. Scott.

RED WILLOW.
J. W. Hupp,
James Doyle,
J. S. Lehew.

RICHARDSON.
C. F. Cain,
E. T. Houston,
W. S. James,
L. J. Neeley,
C. A. Hergesheimer,
C. M. Wilson,
Alex. Kerr,
A. F. Hollanbaugh,
Frank Todd,
A. H. Fellers,
E. H. Viets,
E. D. Lockard.

ROCK.
Carl Linke,
Albert Jacox,
I. P. Alderman.

SALINE.
Eugene Shelling,
William Burke,
G. D. Streeter,
H. P. Schmidt,
Wm. Kersenbrock,
Ed Barnes,
M. W. Cochran,
Joseph Korbel,
W. T. Buchanan,
S. F. Nunemaker,
Jack Knight,
Dr. J. L. Cross,
T. B. Barker.

SARPY.
S. F. Burtch,
Harry Peters,
Geo. F. Longsdorf.

SAUNDERS.
C. C. Turney,
Levi Keyser,
Henry Holst,
Charles Youngstead,
B. F. Good,
Michael Delany,
James Danley,
John Moakler,
W. J. Parmenter.

SCOTT'S BLUFF.
Robert J. Harshman,
William H. Wright.

SEWARD.
A. J. Callander,
J. S. Henderson,
Claus Abrahams,
C. C. Weidrich,
C. D. Alexander,
J. T. Welch,
R. E. Dunphy,
Henry Baughahn.

SHERIDAN.
C. Patterson,
F. G. Peck,
J. Ferrel,
W. H. Liddiard,
D. Hemming.

SHERMAN.
A. N. Conklin,
G. W. Sweeley,
M. S. Taffe.

SIOUX.
M. J. Plewett,
William Hitchcock.

THAYER.
A. C. Ring,
George Loontger,
M. T. Cleary,
O. H. Scott,
A. P. Hazard,
T. B. Clamoon,
D. L. Waring,
A. E. Caldwell.

THOMAS.
E. M. Talbot,
P. Grier.

THURSTON.
M. W. Murray,
T. L. Sloan,
William Snyder.

VALLEY.
J. L. McDonough,
Fred B. Bartlett,
T. L. Hall.

WASHINGTON.
S. G. Glover,
Thomas Wilkenson,
E. H. Clark,
Peter Jansen,
James Ware,
J. C. Badger,
E. A. Stewart,
Henry Wrick,
George Neale,
James Cruickshank.

WAYNE.
A. B. Charde,
A. P. Childs,
J. T. Mettlen,
G. R. Wilbur,
H. F. Wilson,
Jacob Reichert,
J. H. Mitchell,
A. L. Howser.

WEBSTER.
Henry Koehler,
J. J. Martin,
C. Koehler,
S. Temple,
C. L. Pope.

WHEELER.
Peter Erickson,
W. L. Logier.

YORK.
L. M. Schallenberger,
R. J. Coles,
J. R. Pierson,
Kyle Atkerson,
T. J. Bradley.

Rainfall in California.

It is stated that since trees have been extensively planted in Southern California the rainfall of the region has become much more uniform and favorable to agriculture. But there are other parts of the State in which the sawmills are wiping out the forests and planting the desert in the midst of nature's bounties.

Birthday of Many Notables.

On the evening of Dec. 24 several notable characters of history were born, among them being Galba, John of England, William Warburton, the critic; George Crabbe, the poet; and Eugene Scribe, the French dramatist.

PITKIN AND BROOKS
107 State-st.

A Midsummer Clearance
Bric-a-Brac, China, etc.

All in the Sale Today—at from
20c to 50c on the $

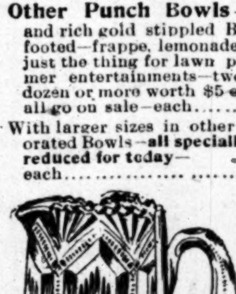
It's a forced clearing—an immediate clearing of hundreds and hundreds of pieces—both useful and ornamental—expressly to gain us room for new Fall goods now arriving. It's distinctly **a money-losing sale**; hence—

THESE EXTREME REDUCTIONS.

Goods in this sale **cannot be returned or exchanged.** The following items taken at random show the values ready this morning:

Genuine English Bone China Foley Berry Sets. 7 pcs., worth $5.00—for this sale..... $2.00
Genuine Wachterbach Fern Dishes—Assorted Colors— worth up to $5—your choice... $1.00
A line of Gen. French China Fern Dishes, with lining, med. and large sizes, worth up to $4, each $1.00
Haviland China Comports, richly decorated in purple and rich gold border, worth $5.00, for. $2.00
Genuine French China Ice Relish Dishes, pretty sprays—regular value $1.00—for.................. 50c
Genuine Eng'l Bodley Bone China A. D. Coffees, good value at 25c, for.... 10c
Haviland's French China Oatmeals, richly dec., worth 40c for.............. 25c
Genuine French China, richly decorated, Sherbets or Frappe cups, on foot, worth up to $25.00 doz., for, each.............. 50c
French China Horse-Radish or Chili Sauce Tureens, worth up to $1.50, for.............. 25c
Gen. Doulton China Mustard Pots, richly decorated, worth up to $3, covers slightly imperfect, for..... 50c
Dresden Hand Painted Covered Bon Bon Boxes— worth 75c—for.............. 25c
Doulton Jugs, with portrait of Tennyson, actual value $1.25—for... 50c
With French China Olive Trays, Ink Wells, Paper Racks, Teas and Saucers, Minton Plates, etc.—hundreds of items.

This magnificent **Punch Bowl**—of genuine American cut glass—deeply cut, rich heavy glass and finely polished—it's a thoroughly genuine $30.00 bowl, in this Monday sale for.............. $19.00
Also, in this pattern, Champagne Tumblers, always $15 a doz.—set of 6.............. $4.00
Other Punch Bowls—Cauldon Blue and rich gold stippled Bowls—every one footed—frappe, lemonade or for punch—just the thing for lawn parties and summer entertainments—two dozen or more worth $5 each, all go on sale—each........ $1.90
With larger sizes in other splendidly decorated Bowls—**all specially reduced for today**—each.............. $10.00



This $12 Pitcher Today $6.
In that very select rich Prism pattern—very deep cutting and finely polished—**nothing in cut glass finer.** As a special indeed (exactly like cut) price for today, $6.00

Rose Bowls—Just Quarter Price.
Rich **cut** glass, in 3 sizes—all go today. Full deep cut and star bottom. Prices to match them were never made—
4-inch $1.00 Rose Bowls..... 25c
5-inch $2.00 Rose Bowls..... 50c
6-inch $3.50 Rose Bowls..... $1.00

Worth $30; Today for $18.

Genuine $30 Ice Cream Set—like cut—tray and six dishes; no pattern choicer, with rich deep cutting and perfect finish—a one-day offer—for.............. $18.00

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1 case Ladies' fine gauge Cotton Hose, in "Burlington Fast Black," with white feet. Special price for this sale of, per pair.............. 25c

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This is solely for the purpose of clearing up stock prior to the arrival of new goods for the Autumn Season.

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